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CHRISTMAS GOLD.

In the heart of the mountains the dwarfs were at work,
Hammering and digging and melting.
The earth they turned up was all yellow and bright,
And it glittered again as it caught the light.
What can it be—this metal so pure?
Is it gold they are working so hard to procure?
But one little dwarf was soon tired of work,
And he crept to the mouth of the cavern.
Nature's diamonds were sparkling all over the snow
And the brightness and warmth set the dwarf's heart aglow.
"Oh, why should we work out of sight of the sun
For man, who's ungrateful when all's said and done?"
But, hark! afar off an inspiriting sound—
The Christmas bells pealing and ringing.
He sprang up at once—to the town quickly ran.
Of course none could see the diminutive man.
What a pity it is that these little dwarfs dear
Can only be seen for one day in the year!
He found all the people were thronging to church,
And he straightway decided to follow.
He listened spellbound as the gospel was told
And the preacher proclaimed the sweet story of old.
Why should to-day of all days in the year
Be the one we should try our poor brethren to cheer?
"Did not God on this day send His dearly beloved Son
To a nation ungrateful and sinning?
He spent all his life in our service, and then
He died by the hands of those murderous men.
Help me, my brethren, this Christmas to bear
The burdens our Savior has asked us to share."
The service was done; he saw crowds of the poor
Outside were expectantly waiting,
And alms were distributed freely to all,
Provisions in plenty were served in the hall.
"I see, now, at least," said our dwarf, "there's some use
For the gold that is often a means of abuse."
Far away to the mountains he scampered once more,
Since when he's a diligent worker;
And he sings to himself as he works underground:
"The use and the pleasure of work I have found;
And if only one heart I can ease from its pain,
I will never long after the sunshine again."

—J. S. in Mind.

ON THE WAY TO KEW.

On the way to Kew,
By the river old and gray
Where in the Long Ago
We laughed and loitered so,
I met a ghost to-day,
A ghost that told of you—
A ghost of low replies
And sweet, inscrutable eyes,
Coming up from Richmond
As you used to do.

By the river old and gray,
The enchanted Long Ago
Murmured and smiled anew.
On the way to Kew,
March had the laugh of May,
The bare boughs looked aglow,
And old, immortal words
Sang in my breast like birds,
Coming up from Richmond
As I used with you.

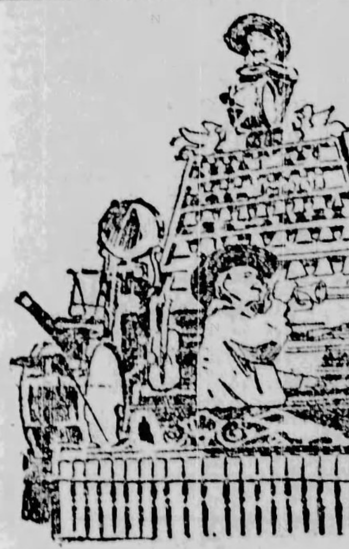
With the life of Long Ago
Lived my thought of you
By the river old and gray
Flowing his appointed way
As I watched I know—
What is so good to know—
Not in vain, not in vain,
Shall I look for you again
Coming up from Richmond
On the way to Kew.

—W. E. Henley, by Courtesy of Charles Scribner's Sons.

PARIS NOVELTY IN STAGE MUSIC

The most original and interesting of all the musical features at the Paris exposition was that furnished by M. Malbocch. This extraordinary man can play on the following thirteen instruments: Piano, cornet a' piston, clarionette, peal of forty bells, bass drum, cymbals, triangles, two ordinary kettledrums, basque kettledrum, castanets and, lastly, a cannon.

With his hands he plays simultaneously the violin or clarionette and the piano, or more frequently the cornet a' piston and the piano. The left hand, with which he plays one piano, also operates



THE ONE-MAN ORCHESTRA.

the peale of bells. By means of pedals he plays the other instruments with his feet.

These numerous combined occupations do not prevent him from smoking his pipe while he plays the cornet, as will be seen in the accompanying illustration. While taking a pull at his pipe he blows the cornet. That one trick is in itself a marvel.

The performer is a thorough musician and plays classical and difficult pieces in such a manner that, by closing the eyes, one would imagine he was listening to an orchestra. Certain pieces by Berlioz and Wagner are fantastically and realistically terminated by firing the cannon.

The performer is a Hollander and it was in his native country that he built his complicated musical instrument.

A Lonely Spirit.

"It's kind o' hard," said Farmer Corntossel, "to be shet up with rheumatiz when there's so much conversation goin' on at the Cross-roads hotel."

"Can't you talk with your wife?"

"Not very good. I can't git her to take no interest in my statements that prosperity ain't gennywine an' that us farmers is sufferin'. She's too busy bastin' turkeys an' fixin' up mince meat, an' seein' that we don't git cheated by the commission men."—Washington Star.

The Yellow Peril.

Watts—"There is only one thing that keeps me from wishing that the Chinese would develop strength enough to lick all Christendom."

Potts—"And what's that?"

"I'm afraid that, along with other civilized ideas, they'd want to come over here with their guns and things and teach us the blessings of Oriental civilization."—Indianapolis Press.

THE LOST "GOSPEL OF THE EGYPTIANS."

The Saturday night special cable letter to the Chicago Tribune contained the following item:

An interesting papyrus is now being examined at the Strasburg library. It was purchased in a fragmentary condition from Cairo merchants early in 1899, and has already proved of the first importance. According to German Egyptologists and theological savants, the fragments are pages of a missing gospel which was rejected as uncanonical in the third century, but widely accepted in the second.

The papyrus dates from the fifth century, but the character of the Greek words, which are textually reproduced, proves that the original manuscript belongs to the second century. An interesting feature is the close connection apparently existing between it and the Logia of Christ, the recovery of which three years ago caused a sensation. It is suggested that both are practically pages of the same manuscript—viz.: the version of the gospel according to the Egyptians.

The Gospel according to the Egyptians, is one of the "lost gospels" of the second Christian century. It is universally conceded to have been very ancient.

The labors of modern Biblical critics have shown that the four gospels now embraced in the canon were written, in all probability, in the latter half of the second century—that is, somewhere from A. D. 150 to A. D. 200. Before that there were various versions of the story of Christ's life and teachings in use among the early Christians. Many of these are lost. After they were excluded from the canon by decree of a church council, they fell into disuse, and the copies extant yielded to the ravages of time. It is to be remembered also that printing had not been invented, and the few copies of these were in manuscript.

Of the lost gospels of the first century, those of which we have knowledge of their existence through mention by writers whose works have come down to us, are: The Gospel of Paul, which afterward, in the second century, became the basis of the Gospel of Marcion; the Gospel or Recollections of Peter, which is believed to be the foundation of the present Gospel according to Mark, as the latter was a follower of Peter; and the Oracles or Sayings of Christ, of which our information is exceedingly meager. The Logia, discovered three years ago, may be a fragment of this.

Of the gospels of the second century—other than the canonical ones—that "according to the Egyptians" has first place. Then came the Gospel of Perfection, the Gospel of Andrew, the Gospel of Bartholomew, the Gospel of Philip, the Gospel of Matthias, and over a dozen others, all of which are lost. But there are still in existence a number of second century non-canonical Gospels, of which the three most ancient are: The Protevangelion, or Book of James; the Gospel of the Infancy; and the Acts of Pilate, or Gospel of Nicodemus.

There are still besides these a number of non-canonical gospels which have not established their claims to an antiquity equal to the four which are canonical.

From the above cable dispatch, it seems that a part of the lost Gospel according to the Egyptians, has been discovered. Hitherto, all we have known of it has been the mentions made of it by the fathers of the early church in their writings. It was probably written very early in the second century. It was indorsed by Clement of Alexandria, about A. D. 200, who quotes a conversation between Salome and Christ from it which is not given in our Gospels. Origen (A. D. 230) refers to it in his Homily on the Gospel of Luke. Jerome enumerates it as one of the writings referred to in the first verse of Luke's Gospel: "Forasmuch as many have taken in hand to set forth in order a declaration of those things which are most surely believed among us," etc. This was also the opinion of Origen, Theophylact and other ancient writers, as well as of Grotius, Erasmus, Dr. Grabe and other moderns.

The discovery of this Gospel will be of interest because, so far as we know anything of its contents, it does not give the story of Joseph and Mary, nor is anything said of the miracles of Christ, nor of the material resurrection.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

STATUE TO LAFAYETTE

A Splendid Tribute to the Great Frenchman from Children of America.

The LaFayette statue, presented to the republic of France by the youth of the United States, is to be cast in the city of Washington, the work to be under the supervision of the sculptor and designer, Paul W. Bartlett. The work is to be done on the place owned by Arthur E. Randle, overlooking the capital city, and Mr. Bartlett is to take up his residence there during the year that will be required for the completion of the work. Mr. Bartlett will live at the Randle homestead at Congress Heights and have his working quarters in one of the large outbuildings on the place, where, under his manipulation, the equestrian figure in enduring bronze of General La Fayette is expected to assume form rapidly.

The Fourth of July last, in the presence of the president of the French republic, M. Loubet; the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, and a brilliant assemblage of representative French and American people, a staff reproduction, or, in other words, a sketch model or plaster cast of the design of the La Fayette monument and pedestal was, following the French custom in such matters, unveiled and presented to the French nation by Ferdinand W. Peck, president of the La Fayette memorial commission and commissioner general of the Paris exposition. It was accepted on the part of France by President Loubet, this, in itself, being regarded as testifying to the importance the French government attached to the occasion. The monument was unveiled by two lads, who represented the school children of France and America. They were Gustave Hennocqua, great grandson of Marquis De La Fayette, and Paul Thompson, son of the originator of the monument plan.

Two years ago the plan of having a La Fayette monument built for erection in Paris by American subscriptions was first talked of. Robert J. Thompson, of Chicago, is the author of the project. The La Fayette Memorial association was formed for this purpose September 1, 1898, by the United States commissioner general to the Paris exposition, Mr. Peck, who appointed the following members and officers: William R. Day, William B. Allison, Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Dr. W. T. Harris, Archbishop Ireland, John W. Mackey, Melville E. Stone, Frank Thomson, Charles A. Collier, honorary president, Ferdinand W. Peck, commissioner general to the Paris exposition; vice-president, Alexander H. Revell; treasurer, Charles G. Dawes; secretary, Robert J. Thompson. Frank Thomson died in June, 1899, and was replaced by Edwin A. Potter, who later succeeded Mr. Dawes as treasurer of the commission.

Immediately after organization action was begun looking to the enlistment of the pupils of the schools of the United States, including Alaska and Hawaii, in support of the monument project. The movement was commended by President McKinley in a public letter addressed to Vice-President Revell, of the commission. Six weeks after the organization of the commission between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 of school children contributed their pennies to the amount of $45,853.30, thus giving a splendid beginning to the fund. In the meantime negotiations were being carried on with the French authorities referring to the acceptance of the monument and the site to be awarded it in the city of Paris. These negotiations were most friendly throughout and ended most happily. The choicest site in Paris, the court of the Louvre, was offered to the commission, and the monument itself accepted with pleasure and gratitude by the French government.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF LA FAYETTE.

ONLY PERFECT ONE IN EXISTENCE

It is part of the Mohammedan creed to smash the noses of all idols they may come across. When they invaded India, they defaced in this way every Hindoo god. A figure of Vishnu cut in green jade was buried in the bed of the Ganges during the invasion, and it is now preserved in a temple in Benares.

GREEN JADE "VISHNU"

It is the only perfect image left of all the old idols, and its sanctity is such that the priests at Allahabad have offered for it its weight in gold, together with two magnificent rubies, formerly the eyes of Buddha. But they cannot buy it.—Chicago Tribune.

QUEER VERDICT OF COLORADO JURY

"The queerest verdict I ever heard," said a lawyer from Denver, who was one of a story-telling group in the Grunewald lobby, "was rendered at a boom mining town in Southern Colorado, back in '88. The judiciary of the district had just been organized, and one of the first cases called in court was that of a fellow who was accused of robbing some sluice boxes. The evidence had seemed conclusive at the time of his arrest, but it developed, later on, that the whole thing was the put-up job of a personal enemy, and the night before the trial the chief witness got scared and skipped out. The weakness of the case was unknown to the district attorney, however, and he proceeded to impanel a jury, which was composed entirely of tough and illiterate miners, none of whom had ever served in that capacity before. After hearing one or two minor witnesses the attorney saw how the land lay and abandoned the prosecution, but as a mere formality the judge told the jury to retire to their room and render a verdict. He supposed, of course, that they would be gone only long enough to reduce it to writing, and when an hour elapsed without hearing from them he sent a bailiff to investigate. 'They want to know what the extreme penalty is for grand larceny,' reported the bailiff, after a conference at the door. 'Tell them twenty years,' said the judge, unable to understand what they meant by such a question. Presently the panel filed in and announced they had arrived at a verdict. 'We find the prisoner guilty,' said a big, raw-boned prospector, who was acting as foreman. 'Guilty!' exclaimed the judge in amazement; 'why, there's nothing at all against him!' 'Nary a —— thing,' replied the foreman calmly. 'Then what do you mean by such an outrageous verdict?' demanded the judge. 'Well, yer honor, we couldn't do nothin' else,' said the foreman. 'You told us straight out to find this here verdict accordin' to the law and the evidence, and the law 'pears to be all right, but there ain't no evidence whatsoever. So we jest kind of decided to bring him in guilty and ask yer honor to split the difference and let him off on ten years.' When the judge recovered his speech he dismissed the case on his own motion. That's a true story, gentlemen. I happened to be counsel for the prisoner, myself."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

THE RIVER RHINE'S DEVIOUS COURSE

The birthplace of the Rhine is wrapped in mystery. It is given to few to dam with their fingers the first tricklings of a great river. How many English have traced the shy Thames to her source or the Mersey? Research is apt to be tedious. To most of us, as to our artist, M. Andre Castaigne, the Rhine flows out of Constance lake, and after giving three leaps over the rocks at Schaffhausen steps westward with a cheerful alacrity, as if it meant, like a good American, to see Paris before it died, till it reaches Basel, where, as if suddenly mindful of the fatherland, it turns hastily to the right and pushes its way up the map of Europe past Strasburg, Mannheim, Koblenz and Cologne, by Dusseldorf and Wesel till it reaches the Low Countries, where again its course becomes obscure. What happens to the Rhine at Utrecht? "What gar my father no send me to Utrecht?" was the oft repeated complaint of Bartoline Saddletree, doomed to keep shop in the Bess Wynd instead of drawing pleas in Parliament square.

I can but repeat Mr. Saddletree's plaint. Had my father sent me to Utrecht instead of Koblenz, I might be an authority on the subject. As it is, I can but feebly demur to the modern notion that puts Rotterdam on the Rhine, but have to admit that, just as I have never set eyes on the Toma-See in Switzerland, where, at a height of well-nigh eight thousand feet the baby Rhine springs into being, so have I never seen either of its outlets into the German ocean or the Zuyder Zee. My Rhine begins at Schaffhausen and gets no farther than Wesel, for, as for Rotterdam, it is, as all the world knows, on the Maas, and as for Utrecht, where the river is said to divide, I was never sent there to study either law or geography.—Century.

Penitent.

Mrs. Good—It is drink that has brought you so low.

The Tramp—Yes'm. It has brought me so low that I can't get a drink.—Puck.

NORMAN HOLT

A STORY of the CIVIL WAR by General CHARLES KING

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CHAPTER IV—(Continued.)

It was to wean Theodore from Malloy as much as anything that Norman welcomed the new distraction, the Anderson cadets. Theo had been urged to join. "I'll do it if you will," he finally said, and then, within a week the company discovered that here was a quiet young fellow, a soldier in every step and attitude, who knew more about drill, tactics and the like than "Cap" could ever hope to. They made the tall Kentuckian first sergeant at the end of the fortnight, and captain the end of the month, for the original organizer resigned in a huff. The fame of the boy officer's skill and ability went abroad among the local militia, and the drill room of the cadets became the rendezvous for enthusiasts of other and older commands, notably the Guthrie grays.

Young Malloy, though older by four years than twenty-one, had been one of the original members, and a sergeant at the time Holt and Lane were elected. It had occurred to him that it might not be a bad thing to have Norman Holt in the ranks, where he could order him about, or Theodore, where he could show favor. It had not occurred to him that the company would speedily place Holt at the head of the list of sergeants.

He was prompt to act, however, and without loss of prestige. The "Emmet Guards," attached as Company C to a Cincinnati regiment, were divided among themselves, and the question at issue was the choice of a first lieutenant. Father and son held a brief conference, and the former opened his view—and pocketbook—to the leaders of both sides in the Emmets, with the result that the Enquirer announced one morning in March that the breach between the opposing factions in the Emmet guards had been most happily healed by the withdrawal of both candidates in favor of Mr. J. Burnett Malloy, only son of the distinguished citizen and senator, Hon. T. Martin Malloy, who was almost unanimously elected first lieutenant at last night's meeting.

Of course, Mr. Malloy gave a supper to certain of his clique in the boy company, and "set up" the cigars and other accompaniments for the Emmets, and was present, in a very becoming and stunning new uniform and sword (the latter hooked up wrong side before), the night of the flag presentation to the cadets. Remarkably neat, trim and natty looked these young gentlemen in their new gray "regimentals," and very soldierly was their tall young captain. But when the crowd began to gather and it devolved on him to aid in seating the many women who came smiling to do honor to the occasion, he became palpably nervous. Lieutenant Malloy, as was to be expected, flashed hither and yon very much at home, and when the floor was cleared and the company formed, and a venerable citizen and jurist appeared in their midst, the beautiful flag in hand, a body of prominent citizens at his back, the lieutenant of the Emmets took post by the side of Miss Lane, whose cheeks were flushing with excitement and delight (of seeing Theodore in his corporal's chevrons, no doubt). Silence fell on the assembly as the judge began his ringing address, full of lofty patriotism and concluding with a thrilling peroration, in which he dwelt upon the dangers that menaced that very flag, and the beloved land of which it was the symbol—finally calling on one and all to declare their undying devotion to the flag and the cause it stood for, and was rewarded by resounding acclamations and tumultuous applause as he placed the sacred emblem in the hands of the blushing captain, who, with his sixty brave lads in gray, had shouted loud the "Aye" that pledged them to its service. Then, as silence fell upon the assemblage again, Norman, with all the color gone from his face, began almost inaudibly, stammered, then blushed, became utterly confused and finally fairly broke down in his speech, and with a few incoherencies, called forth the color bearer, gave over the flag to him and fell back abased and dismayed.

True, the Andersons cheered, and the crowd clapped and hurrahed to assure him of confidence and sympathy. True, in handling the company later in a dashing drill of half an hour, Norman was himself again, and his ringing voice and splendid bearing showed, as many a soldier has shouted, that though speechmaking wasn't his forte, he was yet a leader of men. A collation was served before the hall and many people left immediately after that. Daisy and her mother sought to stay, as Theo had urged them, but Mr. Lane had business awaiting him at the library. Mr. Malloy had heard that "the drill was to be abandoned, as the captain seemed to be somewhat overcome—had lost his head, in fact, and the boys were already beginning to repent them of their error." Indeed, there were boys who thought that breakdown ignominious. They little knew the emotions struggling through the heart of the young soldier as he strove to speak, with his brother's stern, sad, white face confronting him in the heart of the throng, with Henry's dark eyes fixed almost in menace upon him. More than that, close by Henry's side stood two young men, who a few months back were Norman's friends and classmates in the battalion of cadets at the Point, two young men, who, with others from the seceding states, had tossed their warrants to the winds, torn off the uniform of the national academy, and, quitting it forever, were now on their way to unite their fortunes with those of friends and kindred in the South—to join in armed assault upon the very flag Norman this night of nights was swearing to defend "against all enemies or opposers whomsoever."

"Are you conscious of what it means, Norman? Do you realize your are pledging your services against your own people, your home, your estate, your fortune?" this was the solemn question Henry put to him, as late that night the brothers walked to their distant lodgings after the sad, constrained goodbye between him and his former cadet comrades. "Moreover, do you not know that in the event of war between the sections our father will surely take sides with the South?"

"Even if the state refuse to secede, as she has thus far?" queried the younger.

"Even if she refuse," was the firm reply. "Norman, this idea that Kentucky can remain neutral is absurd. Sooner or later we shall be drawn in and men must decide and determine quickly. I hate to see the Union break, but the break has more than begun. It is an accomplished fact. The man at Washington has said one true thing, at least: 'This nation cannot live half slave, half free.' Now, the Ohio is the natural dividing line. All our tastes and sympathies are with the united South. Thousands of Northerners are with us, too. They are divided against themselves. We shall have a new nation, a new South. I see it coming as sure as the sun, and I shall stand with our father and our friends. Norman, and so will you. No wonder you broke down to-night!"

"Do you mean—you—and father—or Kentucky, for that matter, would fight against that flag?" asked the younger, in amaze.

"God forbid. I'm for setting it up in every state capital throughout the South. It isn't the flag of the North, man. It's as much the South's as theirs. It's the flag of the whole country—the united nation."

"That's just it," was the instant answer, as Norman turned and looked his brother in the face. "The united nation, but when you pull away from the Union you cannot take its flag with you. You can't even scratch out one star. It was the South's as much as the North's until they quit. It is Kentucky's so long as she doesn't quit, and, until she does quit, at least, it's mine, too, and by heaven, I'll stick to it!"

They had reached the door of the modest lodging they had taken toward the East End. Late as it was a light was burning in the hall and a voice hailed them from over the balusters of the second floor. "There's a telegram just come for Mr. Henry. I put it on the mantel in your room." Then the speaker chastely vanished and the brothers hurried aloft. There was the fateful message, dated New Orleans. "Your uncle worse. Coming home by river. Should reach Belleview via Louisville, about 15th. Both meet us."

About the 15th, and here it was the 6th. "I can go," said Norman, briefly. "I must go," said Henry. "Father evidently needs us. Perhaps he fears the worst. Now, Norman, is—is not this—a favorable opportunity—a good excuse?"

"For what?" was the question as the younger turned sharply on the elder man.

"For your resignation."

"I have resigned once, in six months, at father's demand, and regret it bitterly already. I shall not resign again, Henry, until I have far graver reasons."

"Then even before you can see father again you may be ordered—on active duty, Norman."

"And if I am—I'll obey."

One week later the north took fire with the news that South Carolina had opened the ball—Sumter had fallen—the beloved flag was humbled in the dust—the President had called for 75,000 men to defend the capitol, and Henry Holt went back to his native state alone.

CHAPTER V.

Away in western Virginia, with the bold hights of the Alleghanies at their back, a fair, winding river at their feet, a little column of Union troops had halted on their homeward way. The fierce excitement of the first few weeks of the great war had settled down to a tense, silent strain. Bull Run had taught an impatient and importunate public one valuable lesson, and the yell of "On to Richmond!" had given place to "Look out for Washington!" The 75,000 summoned to the defense of the capital were being rapidly replaced by regiments enlisted for three years or the war. Many of the so-called "three months' men"—militia regiments accepted at the first alarm—were now returning to reorganize for further service, and among them was Ohio's first tender. With the grays as its nucleus the gallant regiment had been promptly recruited to the maximum and whirled away to the front, had done its full share in the strange, unaccustomed service that befell it, and now with wiser heads, was beginning to discuss the possibilities of the future. Many changes would be wrought in its personnel. The colonel had got his stars and gone to Washington. The lieutenant colonel was hoping for the eagles and supreme command. One major and two captains expected, and six at least hoped, for promotion. Others might follow. Those men who were to re-enlist would have a powerful influence in the selection of the company officers, at least, and many a plot had been hatched, many a plan well laid.

With two officers whose names were daily on the tongue of almost every man in Company C, yclept the Emmets when they were at home, our story has much to do. The first in order of rank, their first lieutenant, not being on hand to speak for himself, was not too well spoken of, now that their brief term had expired and they were free to talk at all. A very, very popular officer was Lieut. Malloy the first fortnight of the way. He Jacked and Billed and joked with the men, stood treat on innumerable occasions, and was cheered and applauded at every turn, much to the detriment of good order and military discipline, wherever he went within the lines. That was in May. On the other hand, the tall, stern young second lieutenant, the drillmaster and tactician of the company, with his sombre eyes and sad, hollow-cheeked face, was the reverse of popular. He rarely laughed, he never treated, and he held aloof from even the jolliest men as though he were a superior being. For a time they hated him, called him "interloper," "Shanghai," and the like, but that, too, was in May. They had elected him second lieutenant because their own couldn't go, and because everybody said what a fine drill instructor he was. He had made the Anderson cadets almost perfect, but they were too young to go, said the governor, to the intense wrath of the boys. They could not get into an accepted regiment. The Emmets were induced by the colonel, the major, their captain and the adjutant to elect that young Captain Holt their second lieutenant. They did it. They were glad enough to do anything to get away to war. "But, Lord!" said Corporal Connelly, "If we'd known what airs he'd put on we'd never have named him." But that, too, was in May. When their general, however, said in June that the Emmets were easily the best-drilled company in the brigade, the boys broke forth in Celtic joy, and went and cheered their drillmaster, leaving "Cap" to thank the general. Then the Emmets turned out the best guard details, had the best-taught sentries, took "orderly" for the commanding officer six times a week, had, too the neatest tents and company street—all due to that young expert, although "Cap" willingly accepted the credit. The adjutant shortly afterward sprained his wrist, and the colonel detailed Lieutenant Holt to act in his place, and the Emmets went wild again with delight to see how much more style and snap their lieutenant threw into the duties of adjutant in the ceremonies of parade and guard mounting than the original incumbent, who looked on with clouded eyes and rueful face, and returned to duty rather earlier than the surgeon wished. Only once were they under fire, and then they made a prodigious smoke and noise, and the commands of most officers were inaudible, even the colonel's, as he rode raging up and down in rear of his line. But when skirmishers were called for, the "Old Man" designated Co. C, and "Cap" sent Mr. Holt in command of the line. Mr. Malloy being somewhat indisposed, and Norman's voice rang over the field clear and confident above the clamor, and the general praised the boy officer, now just twenty-one, and the regiment looked up to and saluted him with a fervor felt for precious few of his seniors.

Between the two lieutenants of Co. C there had been hardly any intercourse. The breach widened day by day, but after this episode Malloy fell really ill—a low fever of some kind, and his father came and took him home two weeks ahead of the regiment, and Norman had command of the Emmets for ten days while "Cap" was away sitting on a court martial. And all the time he was growing in the respect and esteem of the rank and file of the big regiment, yet, strangely, he seemed to have few friends or associates among his brother officers.

The only intimate he had had in Cincinnati was Henry, his brother, now striving to be neutral at home, and glorying in what he considered the spirited refusal of Kentucky's governor to furnish troops "for the wicked purpose of coercing sister states." Theodore Lane Norman had sought and stood by as all men will a certain girl's brother, yet Theodore had never won his confidence. The lad was high spirited, impulsive, thoughtless and a few months younger than Norman, just young enough to be unable to enlist without the parental consent, which, being refused, compelled him to stay wrathfully at home.

Theodore Lane was the first to take Malloy by the hand on his return, pale, somewhat thin and very interesting looking to the girls, and Lane was not too sorry to hear from his lips that things were not all straight about Holt. Yes. O, yes, he was a good drill master. He ought to be; he had had exceptional advantages, but the feeling was growing. Malloy spoke of it with deep reluctance, that—that Holt's loyalty was not what it should be. Officers knew and men were beginning to know that Holt was in constant correspondence with rampant rebels. Everybody seemed to have heard by this time that Dr. Holt was one of Governor Magoffin's most trusted and truculent advisers. That while he had opposed secession at first it was because he believed southern rights could be obtained and enforced without it. He believed in the heaven-born right of the southern gentlemen to rule the land. It was known that the doctor and Henry Holt had been to Tennessee and even farther south, had had conferences with Albert Sidney Johnston, the fiery Texan, who was organizing the southern forces in the west. It was declared that a commission as surgeon general had been tendered the doctor, and a staff position offered to his eldest son. It was fully believed in the regiment, said Malloy, that a captaincy awaited Norman in the confederate service, and that he would have accepted had his state gone with the rest, as it might do any day. He was an unsafe man to trust with the sword of authority.

All this began to be whispered, if not noised abroad, in Cincinnati at the very moment the old regiment was nearing its home station to reorganize. All this was hinted about the homestead of the Lanes, who were loyal to the core, and there had already been a violent rupture between the now senior member and the hot-headed client at Belleview. Lane, at least, knew well that the father and the elder son were every day turning more and more to the side of open defiance to the general government, and when, early in June, he had been summoned to Belleview to attend the last solemn rites as they laid to rest the form of his old partner and benefactor, there had been a stormy controversy, in which, among other things, Lane was told that Norman Holt would stand exiled and disinherited if he did not quit the service of the "Lincoln government" and return to his home and kindred. No wonder the lonely soldier's face had grown sad and sallow. He had indeed been in correspondence with the enemy, who had exhausted every argument, plea and threat in vain effort to break his resolve to stand steadfast to the flag.

And that bright August afternoon as the regiment halted at the river in sight of the rolling hills of their beautiful state, the men of the Emmets had resolved with but half a dozen exceptions, to re-enlist on reaching home. "Cap" should be re-elected. He was a father to them, an honest old Irish soldier, who didn't know much, but did the best he knew how. And then, with a cheer, they swore their second lieutenant should have a bar upon his shoulder in place of Malloy. That night a telegram reached the state senator in Cincinnati which he gravely read, then thrust into his pocket with a laugh. "They can elect whom they d——n please," said he, "but we'll appoint whom we please."

A month later and the old regiment, reorganized and already in camp, awaited the coming of the governor's secretary with the commissions of the officers duly elected by the men. Colonel, field and staff were already commissioned; the United States mustering officer was on the spot and ready. There had been strange and unaccountable delay in sending the prized parchments. The regiment was urgently needed at the front. It was to go within a day of the completion of the muster, and rumor had it go to Kentucky, where the home guards were serving only ten days at a time, and not then unless they felt like it.

There were no half-hearted men in Kentucky. Henry Holt had ordered a brand new uniform as major of staff in the Confederate service. Norman Holt, with the glistening strap of a first lieutenant on his coat of union blue, was drilling Company C long hours each day, when the governor's secretary arrived at Camp Rosecrans, accompanied by Mr. J. Burnett Malloy, who had failed of re-election, and, thirty-four in number, the officers present assembled to receive their commissions at his hands. Then, and not until then, was it learned that, in one case only, the governor, in the exercise of his discretion, had seen fit to disregard the election, and for good and sufficient reasons, as was stated, Mr. J. Burnett Malloy was re-established first lieutenant of Company C instead of the almost unanimous choice of the men. The bar so confidently promised Norman Holt at the hands of the state had come indeed, but it was a bar sinister.

"You will see now," Malloy had whispered to Mr. Lane, "how quick that will settle the question and send him south, where he belongs."

But Malloy was wrong. When the regiment was mustered in a few days later a new name appeared among the many Hibernian patronymics that adorned the roll of the rank and file of Company C. It was that of Private Norman C. Holt.

CHAPTER VI.

The dream of neutrality was a thing of the past. With the northward dash of the Confederates—Buckner's division on Bowling Green and Elizabethtown, and Zollicoffer's through Cumberland Gap into the heart of the state—Kentucky found itself a veritable battleground, and, as though ashamed of their previous inaction, her men flew to arms in earnest. On one side or the other, the most vehement, onward fighters wherever they served, these "sons of the dark and bloody ground"—her soldiers—were promptly arrayed. The die was cast. The south had crossed the Rubicon, and loyal Kentucky felt her dignity assailed, her soil invaded. It turned the scale with many a wavering heart. It transferred into unionists and loyalists and stanch upholders of the old flag scores of gallant fellows whose heart-strings up to that time seemed half woven in the fabric of states rights and southern supremacy.

As for Belleview, it was turned over to the care, as has been said, of the overseer and butler. The genial old host of the winter before, with deeper lines about his wistful eyes, with all the buoyant gladness gone, has taken himself to Nashville, and thence to Johnston's camp, too old, he said, to serve as surgeon, but not too old to be adviser and friend. There, too, was Henry, major and aide-de-camp, and both marveled as they read from a Louisville paper the names of the officers of the —th Ohio, hastened forward to reinforce Rousseau, for there was no Norman Holt among them. They found instead the name of J. Burnett Malloy. Those were days in which papers and people, too, went to and fro between the lines with little let or hindrance, and there came to Johnston's headquarters, eager to tender his sword to the south, a youth well known to the Holts and to society in Louisville and Cincinnati, and through him for the first time the amazed father heard the particulars as given out by the regiment on its way through Louisville to the front, to wit: that, although elected first lieutenant by his men, Norman Holt was believed by the state authorities to be in sympathy with the south and in correspondence with southerners in active rebellion; that he was considered too "shaky" in his loyalty to be intrusted with a commission; that, deprived of it, he had confounded his detractors, whoever they were, by enlisting forthwith in the ranks of the company of which he was the choice for second in command.

And hearing this, the doctor's rage burst all bounds. He had stormed at his son for siding against the south. He disowned him; he said, and declared he would never again receive him. But when told that his boy, his flesh and blood, had been repudiated by the state with whose colors he had cast his lot, words utterly failed him.

Henry himself caught some of the father's fury. He, too, was indignant at the injustice done his brother. He knew even before the significant breakdown the night of the flag presentation how sorely Norman was tried. He knew how the lad grieved over Lane's altered manner, and the almost frigid greeting accorded him when he called at the house. He knew that the boy's brave heart was fairly surrendered to that lovely face and winsome smile, but the face had been clouded—the smile timorous and fitful for days before the fatal shot that divided north from south and set brother against brother. Lane would live up scrupulously to the business obligation which made Henry a junior partner, and Norman a reader in his office, but beyond that Henry Holt saw plainly the pragmatical lawyer would not go. He saw, moreover, that Lane, who had so deprecated Senator Malloy's influence over McIntyre, and who had been so averse to the younger Malloy's advances, was by April almost as frequently in conference with the senator as ever McIntyre had been, while Malloy, jr., almost haunted the old house on Fourth street, toward which Norman so often walked at evening, and to which his visits became perforce less and less frequent. What Henry did not know was that Daisy Lane, at least, held out against the assiduous devotions of Malloy, and despite all the whisperings she heard by day or night to the detriment of Norman Holt, warmed to him in her innermost heart, even though forbidden to encourage him in the least.

Yet Daisy's heart was wrung and her tears fell thick and fast when the regiment hurried away at the call of danger. There had been a look in Norman's eyes, a clasp from his trembling hand she could not misinterpret and her humid eyes had spoken answering volumes into his, but to what purpose? Not once had there passed a line between them during the three months he was away. He had written regularly, in fact incessantly, to Theo at first, and had sent many messages. It was, "Tell Miss Daisy this and tell Miss Daisy that," and these, at first, the boy delivered. But Lane, senior, took his son to task. With no Norman to watch over his waywardness, the lad had speedily fallen into evil courses again. There had been nights away from home and days in bar and billiard rooms, and demands from creditors, and Lane got wind of much of it, paid the pressing debts, but put a ban on future discretions. "What's more, I want this—this nonsense between your sister and—young Holt summarily stopped. No more messages, understand me, either way. You needn't say anything of this to him, of course, but you must suppress everything coming from him for her."

(To be continued.)

A BOY'S DEVICE TO GET DOWN TOWN

The first snow of the season served to exploit the ingenious idea of a North Side boy who is noted for his aversion to labor, says the Chicago Chronicle. He is employed downtown, but does not earn enough to warrant car fare, so he is obliged to walk, rain or shine. Many vehicles come his way in the early morning hour, but rarely does one of them have a free seat for him who would ride. A study of the situation resulted in the query, "Why not be pulled downtown?"

Stirred by the brilliancy of this idea, the youth begged from a plumber a square of tin, which he cut into the

HE DID NOT PAY CAR FARE.

shape of his foot, but somewhat larger. This he turned up smoothly around the edges, bringing the front back over the toe. Taking his place in the street, he thrust his right foot into the tin contrivance and waited for a wagon. When the first came along he caught on behind, gave himself a start and in a moment was sliding toward his destination on one foot. The smooth tin glided easily over the light snow and the driver of the vehicle never knew that his vehicle had a tow.

His Opportunity.

"I wish I could think of some new and unusual Christmas present to surprise mamma with this year," said Miss De Muir, wrinkling her fair brow in deep perplexity.

"How do you think she'd like a son-in-law?" hoarsely whispered young Spoonamore, falling readily into the only line of thought that seemed to suggest itself.—Chicago Tribune.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Ecuador.

"Please give me the following information concerning Ecuador, South America: What per cent of population is Caucasian? Is the climate healthful? What state of progress are the people in? Are there any uncivilized or half civilized tribes? Are there any railroads?"—A. B. Maces Spring, Va.

Ecuador has about 1,400,000 population, of which 1,000,000 are Indian, 100,000 of Spanish stock, and 300,000 mixed Indian and Spanish. The lowlands along the sea are hot and unhealthy. The mountainous part is cool and healthy. Ecuador is entirely agricultural, and its people are not progressive in any sense. There are only about 6 miles of railroad. Taxes are heavy, the population is entirely Catholic, and it is not a desirable place for an American, unless he has large capital, and goes there to develop the country.

Center of Population.

"How is the center of population located? The Blade has stated where it is, but I don't understand just how it is determined."—E. W. W., Sullivan, O.

We have an article on the subject, on the second page of this issue, to which you are referred.

St. Patrick.

"The Catholics claim that St. Patrick banished the snakes, frogs and lizards from Ireland. Are there any there? If not, were there ever?"—W. C. G., Edwards, Fla.

We doubt if any educated Catholic makes any such claim. That is an old-time legend, but has no intelligent believers in this enlightened age. There are frogs in Ireland, but no toads nor serpents; and no lizards, because it is too cold for them. Probably there never were any snakes nor toads there.

Total Population.

"Does the 76,295,220, the enumeration of 1900, mean or include Porto Rico and Hawaii, or only the 45 states and other territories?"—J. M. F., Buford, O.

As we understand it, the total means the population of the United States and Hawaii, not including Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines.

British Colonies.

"Have the colonial possessions of England been a paying investment to both England and her colonies?"—W. G. S., Linden, Mich.

That the colonial condition is satisfactory to the colonies is plain from the fact that they do not want to dissolve their connection with England. It is satisfactory to England, of course. The profit to England of her colonies comes from her trade with them. Such colonies as Canada, Australia, New Zealand, etc., pay no taxes to the mother country.

Volcanic Heat.

"What kind of material is it that is burning in volcanic mountains? Mount Vesuvius has been burning for ages and at times throws out great quantities of ashes. Are the geologists agreed as to the material that sustains the fires?"—I. D. A., Durand, Wis.

There is no burning of fuel in a volcano, as there is in a stove or furnace. The heat is simply from the melted rock, from the molten interior of the earth, where it has been in that condition for countless centuries. The "ashes" are not ashes at all, but simply fine sand. Volcanic eruptions appear generally to be due to water getting into the heated interior. It is turned into steam, and in an eruption it forces its way through the lava, which it turns into fine spray, as a gale on the sea tears the edges of the waves into spray. As soon as this cools it forms fine sand. This is incorrectly called "ashes." It was this fine sand which buried Pompeii. The "smoke" of a volcano is not smoke at all, but steam mingled with this fine volcanic dust and sand.

The Silver Dollar.

"In your issue of November 22 you say to T. H. J., Mt. Williams, Va., that a silver dollar is not directly redeemable in gold. Will you please state how or in what way silver is redeemable?"—N. A. S., Black Oak, Ala.

The silver dollar is not redeemable at all. By the terms of the Bland law, which is still in force, it is held a "dollar" in the payment of debts, just the same as is a gold dollar, though it is worth only about half as much. There is where danger yet exists to our financial system. You will remember that Bryan refused to answer the question in the late campaign, whether, if elected, he would order government obligations paid in silver. A President could do that, as the law now stands. The effect would be to drive the silver dollar at once to its bullion value, and thus rob any man who had silver dollars or a silver certificate of half their value.

Definitions.

"Will you please tell the difference between the following synonyms: Pardon and forgive; ancient and antique; sorrow and grief; big and large?"—A. R., Youba, Ohio.

Forgive has reference to feelings, pardon to consequences. One may forgive an injury or an insult; the executive of a state may pardon a man convicted of crime, but he has nothing to do with forgiving the man.

Antique is that which is ancient in fact or ancient in style. Ancient refers to whatever existed or occurred in times long by; especially before the fall of the Western Empire, A. D. 497. An old-time bit of furniture is antique; an old custom is ancient.

Grief is more acute and less enduring than sorrow. We express grief at hearing of the death of a friend; years after, we feel sorrow when his memory recurs to us.

Big is a more emphatic word than large, but less elegant. It comes from an old Northern word meaning to swell up, to inflate. Large is from the Latin largus, abundant.

Huntington's Funeral.

"Will you please explain what such a demonstration was made a few weeks ago, when the late Collis P. Huntington died? Was the like ever known before? Did he ever hold a government office, or what was it for any way, such as stopping steamships out on the ocean seven minutes, etc.?"—D. T., Middle River, Iowa.

Huntington never held public office. He was president of the Southern Pacific railway; and all traffic was stopped on the road, at a given moment, on the day of his funeral, simply as a mark of respect—just the same as when a factory or mill or shop shuts down on the day of the funeral of some one connected with it. Steamships were not stopped out at sea. You are in error as to that.

Balance of Trade.

"We have heard a great deal about the balance of trade being in our favor. If this is true, how do you account for the fact that, in spite of the millions upon millions of foreign capital poured into this country, during the past 26 years, from 1873 to 1898, we have been sending out of the country, in excess of our receipts, a yearly average of about 3 millions in gold, 16 millions in silver, and 118 millions in goods, or a total of 137 millions a year of values of all kinds, more than we have received? The total excess of exports, from 1873 to 1898, amounted to the enormous sum of $3,580,819,335. To whom are we paying this gigantic tribute of goods and precious metals, and how much longer can we continue to do it and have anything left for our own citizens?"—H. D. H., Bureau, Ill.

Well, let us tell you a little story to illustrate. A man went out west and took up a farm, and set about cultivating it. He had but little money, so he borrowed, paying interest. It was good land, and he worked hard; hence he prospered. Every year he sold the grain, hay, wool, butter, eggs, chickens, hogs and fat cattle that he did not need for the use of himself and family. These sales each year were greater in amount than the things bought in the way of clothing, furniture, implements, improved breeds of stock, etc. This surplus he applied to paying off the borrowed money.

Do you think the grain, live stock, butter, eggs, wool, etc., that he sold was a "gigantic tribute" to the storekeepers with whom he dealt? Do you think he was losing money by selling these things? Do you suppose his sons protested, and declared there wouldn't be "anything left" for themselves?

The people of this country have been growing richer every year. Every twenty-four hours, on an average, the United States is worth a million dollars more than it was the day before. We are selling abroad our surplus wheat—all we do not need for our own use; we are doing the same with our cotton, our pork and beef, besides shipping abroad to find a market enormous quantities of manufactured goods. We do not buy abroad as much as we sell abroad; and, like the farmer, we are growing rich. If this explanation doesn't hit the case, pray inquire again.

The Star Spangled Banner.

E. M. S., Peoria, O.; Francis Scott Key wrote the words of the Star Spangled Banner. He was a lawyer and author, born in Maryland in 1780, died in Baltimore in 1843. Key was practicing law in Washington in 1814, when the British took Washington. General Ross and Admiral Cockburn, the British commanders, made their headquarters in Upper Marlboro, Md., at the residence of a planter. Dr. William Beanes, whom they subsequently seized as a prisoner. Upon hearing of his friend's capture, Mr. Key determined to release him, and President Madison placed a vessel at his service, and sent with him John S. Skinner, agent for the exchange of prisoners.

General Ross finally consented to Dr. Beanes' release, but detained the party until after the attack on Baltimore. Key and Skinner witnessed the battle. From their vessel the flag on Fort McHenry was distinctly seen during the night by the glare of the shells. But the firing ceased before dawn, and the prisoners anxiously waited for dawn to see whether the American or the British flag floated for the fort's flagstaff. Key's pleasure when he found the stars and stripes had not been hauled down was so great that he hastily wrote the words of the "Star Spangled Banner" on the back of a letter. On reaching Baltimore he completed them and gave them to Captain Benjamin Eads who commanded a Baltimore company in the battle. Captain Eads had the song at once put into type, and taking a copy, he hastened to a tavern next the Holliday street theater, where the actors generally assembled. Mr. Key had directed Eades to print the direction that the poem was to be sung to an old air called "Anacreon in Heaven." The lines were read aloud to the crowd, and then Ferdinand Durang mounted a chair and sang them for the first time. In a short time they were familiar throughout the United States.

Lincoln and Slavery.

"Did President Lincoln ever offer to pay the south for their slaves, and if so how much a head? Did he ever propose gradual emancipation, and if so how long was the time to run?"—J. C. C., Sand Mountain, Ala.

No such offer was ever made in express terms. What he did say, before the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation, was that if the union could only be preserved by preserving slavery, he would do it; or if it could only be preserved by abolishing slavery, he would do it. No distinct offer of the kind you mention was ever made. There is no doubt that Lincoln would have favored such a proposition had it been made him by the South, and would have urged its acceptance upon Congress.

Delaware and Utah.

"I am very much interested to know the political complexion of the Delaware and Utah legislatures, as Delaware elects two senators and Utah one senator."—G. S., Austin, Minn.

The Delaware legislature is Republican. We have seen no statement, strangely enough, as to that of Utah.

Hawaii.

"Will you be so kind as to give us a little history of the Hawaiian islands? I would like to know in particular about the climate, healthfulness and how it would suit people from this country, especially poor families."—M. R. H., Huntsville, Ala.

C. M., Fort Wright, Wash., J. A. K., Zackville, W. V., and A. C. Y., Fryatt, Ark., all inquire about the same matter, referring to an article headed "Hawaii Wants Men," on fifth page of Weekly Blade of November 29. That article gave the name and street address of a gentleman who is hiring laborers. We must refer such inuiriesr to the article for information.

The Hawaiian Islands are 12 in number, with a total of 6,564 square miles. Though within the tropics, their climate is fairly temperate. Most of the island are mountainous. On the sides of the islands facing the northeast trade winds rains are frequent. On the opposite sides little rain falls, and the sky is generally cloudless. The industries are raising sugar cane and rice, and sheep for wool.

The Blade's advice is, don't go to Hawaii as a laborer. Your lot will be like that of a plantation negro, and you will be sorry you went. Don't go unless you have plenty of money.

Animal Odors.

"What will remove the scent of a skunk from the hands and clothing?"—A. T. R., Red Creek, N. Y.

We know of nothing. If any reader does, we shall be glad to publish it.

Bryan and Croker.

"Did Mr. Bryan make the remark, in one of his New York speeches, 'Great is Tammany and Croker is its profit'?"—B. C., Springport, Mich.

You have one word wrong. Mr. Bryan said "prophet," not "profit." He simply paraphrased a very common Mohammedan saying—"There is no God but God, and Mohammed is his prophet." It was on the night of the great Madison Square Garden meeting. After speaking there, Bryan was taken to several other points, where he made a few remarks to the crowd. At one of these places, there was an immense throng, and Mr. Bryan surveying it, turned to a friend on the platform and remarked: "Great is Tammany, and Croker is its prophet." All the daily newspapers of the following morning related the incident.

Cuba.

"Was Cuba ever a part of the mainland of North America?"—S. J., Palo, Mich.

Away back in the geologic ages, Cuba may have been part of North America, but it has not been within the historical period.

Miscellaneous.

J. F., Blissfield, Mich.: When we get it we will publish it.

R. W. S., Sigourney, Iowa: We regret to say we do not know.

J. S. Kendallville, Ind.: We are sorry to say we have not the data concerning the Morrill tariff.

A. L. M., Franklin, N. C.: We are sorry to say we do not know. Write to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington.

C. P., Lawton, Mich.: Tillamook is a town on Tillamook Bay, on the northwest coast of Oregon. We have no facts regarding its lighthouse.

W. L. M., Moundsville, W. Va.: We are sorry we have not the data to answer.

H. M. J., Wayland, Va.: We can not explain those phenomena; but because we can not give a satisfactory explanation, it does not follow they are of a supernatural nature.

J. H. B., Toluca, N. C.: It is the duty of every good Republican, whether he lives in a state which is Democratic or not, to do all he can to keep up the party organization, and to vote at every election. Democratic votes in Ohio have not counted at a Presidential election since before the civil war, but the Democrats vote regularly, for all that.

Couldn't Help It.

Mrs. Highblower—How quiet your little boy is, Mrs. Slimson! Really a model youth.

Willie Slimson—Well, mother told me not to say anything to embarrass her while I was here and I haven't dared open my mouth.—Smart Set.

Dyspepsia

From foreign words meaning *bad cook*, has come rather to signify *bad stomach*; for the most common cause of the disease is a predisposing want of vigor and tone in that organ.

No disease makes life more miserable. Its sufferers certainly do not *live to eat*; they sometimes wonder if they should *eat to live.*

Mrs. S. H. Wallis, Hillsboro, Ohio, who was greatly troubled with it for years, could not eat anything without much suffering; and Peter R. Gaare, Eau Claire, Wis., who was so afflicted with it that he was nervous, sleepless, and actually sick most of the time, obtained no relief from medicines professionally prescribed.

Like thousands of others, they were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

according to their own statement voluntarily made. This great medicine strengthens the stomach and the whole digestive system.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation. 25 cents.

What Makes the Home?

Not the house, however fine it may be; not its furniture, pictures and appointments. The wife and mother makes the home, and to speak of going home means to go back into the shelter of the mother's love and care.

And when womanly ills sap the mother's strength, the home-life suffers. The food is not cooked as she cooks it.

Everywhere the lack of wifely supervision and motherly thoughtfulness is apparent.

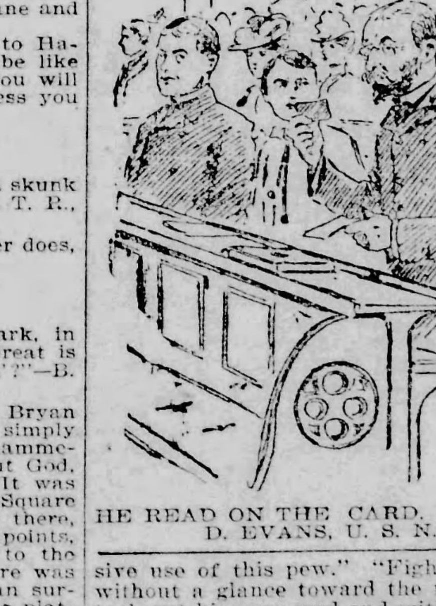
What a change, then, when this wife and mother comes back to take her old place in the family. Thousands of women who, because of womanly ills, had been shut out of home life and home happiness, have been enabled to once more take their place in the family after being cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

"I commenced taking your 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' about the 10th of last December one year ago," writes Mrs. Eliza Wright, of Mountainview, Howell Co., Missouri. "I have been very slow about writing to you, although I am thankful I am here to-day and have the privilege of saying I thank you a thousand times for your kind advice. I can truthfully say that it was through your kind advice and your medicine and the will of the Lord that I am living to-day; I am in better health than I have been for three years. I have taken one-half dozen bottles of each medicine. I am able to do my washing for four in family, and all my housework, cooking and milking. In fact, I feel like a new woman."

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation and its almost countless consequences. They do not react on the system nor beget the pill habit.

PAID TO MUCH FOR THE PEW

It is related that the last time "Fighting Bob" Evans was in New York he wandered up Broadway one Sunday morning to find himself opposite Grace church, says the Chicago Chronicle. The door of the church being open, "Fighting Bob" went within, and, learning that the regular morning service would begin in about twenty minutes, seated himself comfortably in a middle aisle pew well up in front. The church filled up, and presently two men in faultless attire and impressive in appearance, evidently father and son, made for the pew in which the navy man was seated. At their approach "Fighting Bog" moved up to make room for them, but the expression upon the two faces was not to be mistaken. After taking their seats, the elder of the two leaned well forward, and, adjusting his glasses, tried to stare the navy man out of countenance. Finding this of no avail the man took a card from his pocket, and, scribbling a few words upon it with his gold pencil, requested the usher to hand it to "Fighting Bob." The latter read upon the card the name of a well-known millionaire and the penciled words, "I pay $500 a year for the exclusive use of this pew." "Fighting Bob," without a glance toward the millionaire, took out his own card and with his silver pencil scribbled something in his turn.



HE READ ON THE CARD, "ROBLEY D. EVANS, U. S. N."

"Robley D. Evans, U. S. N.," read the millionaire, when the usher handed him the card, and underneath the words: "You pay a d—n sight too much."

PILE AND FISTULA CURE.

Sample treatment of our Red Cross Pile and Fistula Cure and book explaining cause and cure of piles sent free to any address by mail. Dr. Rea & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

BEST-LOOKING PREACHER IN ALL SCOTLAND

Dr. Robert Herbert Story, principal of Glasgow University, in addition to his various other gifts and graces is generally acknowledged to be the handsomest divine in Scotland. Well set up and compact of build, with regular and somewhat marblelike features, piercing dark eyes, stern dark brows, high, intellectual forehead from which the thick white hair has worn away and beard abundant and snowy. Dr. Story in the flowing black robes trimmed with costly white lace that it is the moderator's privilege to wear made a picture that is not easily forgotten. No one ever looked more thoroughly in keeping with the stateliness and old-world beauty of Holyrood, not even tall and portly Dr. Macleod. Perhaps Dr. Story is thought too severe—if overgravity and severity be possible in a man holding his position in the Scottish church. One could hardly imagine him looking on at the maddest of reels with a twinkle in his eye, as Dr. Norman Macleod stood and looked on last May while the house party at Holyrood went through its evolutions in the throneroom.—Chicago Chronicle.

HANDSOMEST DIVINE IN SCOTLAND.

CENTER OF POPULATION

How the Experts Find the Exact Point--Now in South Indiana.

The center of population in the United States is like the center of gravity in a big snowball. Every year, like every turn of the snowball, changes the center. Every twenty-four seconds there has been an addition to our population in the last ten years, either by birth or immigration. Each, like the individual snowflake, has had its effect on the center of population.

Strangely enough, the population of the United States has grown symmetrically for the past 100 years. The census office recently made a computation from the returns of the twelfth census to determine once more as nearly as possible the location of the center of our population. This was the twelfth time such a calculation has been made since the first one was made in 1790. The center point now is near Columbus, Ind. The area over which it has traveled in ten years is not quite twenty miles.

THE CENTER OF POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES IS MARKED BY THE SIGN HERE DEPICTED.

The calculations by which the center points of population and area are determined are essentially the same. It is often said that the geographical center of the United States would be a point somewhere off in the Pacific ocean at the intersection of lines drawn midway between the most northerly and southerly and most easterly and westerly points of the United States, including Alaska. This the official geographers pronounce an error. The experts on the United States geological survey and the coast and geodetic survey laugh at this as a childish method of finding the center of the United States. They find these centers in an entirely different way. To find the center of population the entire surface of the United States is marked off on the map in square degrees. The population in each one of these degrees is footed up. A point is fixed on the map about where it is expected the new center of population will come, and the calculator proceeds to correct the latitude and longitude of this assumed point. When the computation is finished the corrections may prove the real center considerably to the north or south, east or west of the assumed point. Each total of population in each square degree is assumed to be at the center of that square degree, except along the seashore or the great lakes, where a part of the degree is water, and, of course, contains no population. In such cases the operator estimates the population in each degree.

The calculator then measures the distance from the centers of all the square degrees north of the assumed parallel of latitude down to that parallel. The population of each square degree is then multiplied by the distance of its center from the parallel. The same process is carried out with the square degrees south of the assumed parallel. The difference between the sum of the products north of the parallel and the sum of the products south of the parallel multiplied by the total population of the country gives a correction in minutes of the latitude.

In the same way a correction is made in the longitude of the assumed center. The distance of each square degree from the eighty-sixth meridian being multiplied into the population of that degree and the difference between the sum of the products east and west of the meridian, multiplied by the population of the country, gave the desired correction. The distances north and south are measured into degrees and minutes, but the distances east and west are measured in miles for the sake of accuracy, because the meridians bounding each square degree converge as they go northward toward the pole.

The geographical center of the country is found in the same manner. The area of square degrees multiplied by the distance from an assumed parallel and meridian intersecting at an assumed center give the corrections which secure the result.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

MAKING A MUSICAL COMEDY

"But why do you call the hero of your musical comedy 'Azof Yore'?"

"Well, you know that in every perfect musical comedy there must be at least one joke. You can have all the music you want, but you need only one joke. The audience looks for it."

"Well?"

"Well, when the heroine asks, 'Do you love me as of yore?' they get the joke. See? Azof Yore. Clever, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Had His Own Girl.

One of the churches in a little western town is so fortunate as to have a young woman as its pastor. She was called to the door of the parsonage one day, and saw there a much-embarrassed young farmer of the German type.

"Dey said der minister lifed in dis house," he said.

"Yes," replied the fair pastor.

"eVll—m—I—I vant to kit merrit!"

"To get married? Very well, I can marry you," said the ministeress, encouragingly.

"Oh, but I got a girl already," was the disconcerting reply.—Brooklyn Life.

Couldn't Escape.

"My wife got so mad she wouldn't speak to me for an hour."

"Ah!"

"And then she turned it loose all at once."—Indianapolis Press.

STRUCK CENTRE

When She Found Coffee Was Slowly Killing Her.

Even a very temperate mode of living in regard to food beverages will not avail if the use of coffee is continued.

A Virginia lady, Mrs. R. F. Miller, of Bedford City, says that she was very temperate in every way. "I did not suspect that coffee was the poison that was undermining my whole nervous system, causing a condition of vertigo and headaches, until the attacks became so frequent and violent that I was compelled to give up all kinds of work and forced to lie down most of the time.

"My attention was drawn to Postum Food Coffee by the experience of some others in regard to common coffee, and the thought occurred to me that perhaps coffee was the cause of my trouble, so I began to use Postum, being careful to have it made according to the directions on the package.

"I did not have to cultivate a taste for it, for I found on the start that it was a most delicious beverage.

"Day after day I continued to improve but did not dream that it would be such a help, and never since the day I left off coffee and commenced the use of Postum Food Coffee (about nine months ago) have I had any return of the trouble. I have used no medicine or tonic of any kind during this time, and my present condition of magnificent health is due entirely to the use of Postum Food Coffee.

"I have heard several persons say they did not like Postum but in each case I discovered upon inquiry that it was because they tried to make it like common coffee, that is boil it four or five minutes. This will not do, for one cannot get the delicious flavor and the food value in so short boiling. The directions are plain enough, and it only requires a little patience to bring out the beautiful flavor.

"The doctors find Postum one of their most valuable aids in their treatment of cases like mine."

HYOMEI

THE CURE

That You Breathe

To breathe it five minutes
Kills a Cough or Cold.
To breathe it four times daily
Cures Catarrh and Bronchitis.
To breathe it every hour
Cures Consumption.

If it fails to cure your money is refunded. Five days' treatment and medical advice free. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail. Outfit Complete $1.00. Trial Outfits 25c.
THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

SAMPLE OF PATRON OF CITY DRUG STORES

The young man with the pleasing countenance came in out of the snowstorm and inquired of the drug clerk if the latter had any postage stamps on sale. He was promptly accommodated and laid down four pennies in exchange for two stamps. Next he consulted the city directory and denounced the penny attachment in round terms.

"It's a shame," said he, "that the public must consent to be bulldozed into paying money for using a city directory. Druggists who foster such a scheme of robbery should not be patronized. By the way, have you one of this year's almanacs handy?"

He was accommodated, and after

THE YOUNG MAN WAS OFFENDED.

reading several of the jokes, he helped himself to a cough lozenge, a number of which reposed under a placard announcing that they were free samples.

"I understand that the manufacturers of the Big and Bad cigar are giving away samples through the medium of the drug stores," said the youth. "Do you happen to have any of these? I always like to keep abreast of the times in such matters."

Luck was evidently coming his way, for the druggist did have a few free samples, and handed one over. The cigar lighter was out of order, and the young man with the pleasing countenance promptly called for a match. From the box which was proffered him, he filled his match case, and was just about to leave the store when he espied a document on the showcase requesting that all who read it to sign their names and addresses, and they would receive by mail a bottle of Lavender's cabbage extract free of charge. The youth complied with the suggestion and signed his name. When he turned and asked the druggist if he had a telephone without a dime in the slot attachment, the latter disappeared behind the prescription counter and commenced burning a quantity of sulphur. Then the young man retired, muttering something about discourtesy and lack of accommodation.—Chicago Chronicle.

How Are Your Nerves?

If they are weak and you feel nervous and easily "flustrated," can't sleep, and rise in the morning unrefreshed, your blood is poor. Strong nerves depend upon rich, nourishing blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the nerves strong by enriching and vitalizing the blood. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and completely cures nervous troubles. Begin taking it to-day.

Nausea, indigestion are cured by Hood's Pills.

WANTED MORE BUTTER.

An impatient man created a mild sensation in a Broadway lunchroom recently. He wasn't a polite man. He hadn't been well brought up. His mother had never taught him not to pass his plate a third time. He had a violent disposition, too. Besides that, he swore.

He had received a generous allowance of butter with his order and had asked for more. The second help consisted of three pieces of regulation size. These were quickly devoured, and he came back for more. This time the waiter dissented.

"Won't you do it?" he exclaimed.

"No," said the waiter.

The impatient man leaped from his chair, hurled his clean napkin into a plate of Boston beans with a great oath. Then he rushed from the restaurant, leaving his check for twenty cents beside his plate. The waiter picked the stained napkin from the plate of beans and cleared away the vacated place. At last accounts the man had not come back to pay his bill.—New York Mail and Express.

Couldn't Fool Him.

"This," said the chromo peddler, "represents on Oriental dance."

"What does 'Oriental' mean?" asked the head of the house.

"Belonging to the east."

"You git out! They don't stand for no dances like that in the east. I'm from Connecticut, an' I know."—Indianapolis Press.

Took Her Measure.

"No!" he snarled.

"You are very short!" protested the woman, his wife.

"Ha, ha!" laughed the man, scornfully.

The next instant he measured his length upon the floor.

"Well, perhaps I am short, after all!" he now faltered.—Detroit Journal.

Could Not Resist.

First Tramp—Oh, yes! I've been coerced into votin' more'n wunst.

Second Tramp—How?

First Tramp—Wit' two-dollar bills!—Puck.

Couldn't Help Herself.

Clara—How did you come to accept Mr. Saphead?

Dora—I had to. He proposed to me in a canoe, and he got so agitated I was afraid we'd upset.—Exchange.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES ANSWERED.

Remedies for Roup.

Editor Farmstead:—I have found one teaspoonful of salicylic acid, dissolved in one gallon of drinking water, a sure cure for roup. My chickens were dying rapidly, but not one died after I began using the acid, and the chickens already diseased got well in a few days. Do not leave other water where they can get it, as they do not like it, and will look elsewhere for a more pleasant drink.—W. J. F., Terry, Miss.

Editor Farmstead:—I should like to give The Blade readers my remedy for roup, for all that I have seen printed requires so much time and labor to treat each bird individually, that the busy farmer's wife (and she always has the care of the poultry) will often be compelled to allow the flock to perish from inability to apply them. Moreover, they require a visit to the drug store to procure the necessary medicines. She can not take the baby out in winter, and "John" is sure to forget. I speak from experience, as I am myself a young farmer's wife. But although I have not had many years of experience with poultry, I can say, although my fowls are by no means free from disease, I never lose one from cholera or roup.

For roup, I cook any kind of soft feed, salt as for the table, and feed boiling hot each morning until the disease has completely disappeared, which is never long. I have never known this to fail, even when birds were dying in large numbers.—M. P. T., Arthur, Ill.

Foot Evil.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to F. W. N., West Plains, Mo., and all others, I send the following simple, though effective remedy, for foot evil. It can be used with milk cows only, conveniently, that are giving milk. But it will cure every time, if used as directed. It is this:

Every time you milk direct a stream of the milk into the affected part. If the front feet, this is easily done. If the hinder, milk on the top of the foot, and on finishing throw a little of the warm fluid in the back part of the foot. It may take a month or two to cure, but it will do it in time. I've cured a number, and among them one of three years' standing. Kindly report results through the Farmstead.—J. P. B., Flatwoods, W. Va.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a remedy for F. W. N., West Plains, Mo.: Spirits turpentine, glycerine and tar, each one ounce, mix and apply once a day, first washing the foot with hot niter water, and removing all the scabs. E. W. P., Midland City, Mich.

Editor Farmstead:—I noticed a question asked in regard to a cow which is troubled with what is called foot evil or foot rot. If F. W. N. will take some blue vitriol and soak it in chamber lye, and after soaking it add a little spirits of turpentine, I think that he will find it satisfactory.—E. R. C., West Farmington, Maine.

For F. W. N., West Plains, Mo.:—Take a piece of pork rind four inches wide and eight inches long, double together, with the flesh side out, draw it between the halves of the hoof and tie securely. It never fails to cure.—C. B., Stayton, Ore.

Spavin Cure.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a spavin cure for horses for which C. H. R., Fryburg, Pa., asks: First put the oils together; take 1 ounce of origanum oil, one ounce of British oil, one ounce of oil of spike, one ounce of oil of wormwood, one ounce of gum myrrh and one gill of alcohol, then put the gum in the alcohol, and let stand 24 hours. Then add it to the oils; shake well and it is ready for use. Shake well before using. Apply it to the parts affected and rub it in well with the hand or heat in with a hot iron. Use it morning and evening for three days; then wash clean with hot water; then use it three days again, morning and evening, and wash again.

Or, try No. 2:—Take ½ ounce oil of amber, 1 ounce oil of spike, 2 ounces spirits of turpentine, ½ ounce nitric acid; put the acid in the bottle last. Apply this mixture thoroughly, and though it will not remove the bunch, the lameness will generally disappear. If the horse is over four years old, you will fit a bar of lead just above it, wiring the ends together so that it will constantly wear upon the enlargement, and the two together will cure nine cases out of every ten in six weeks. The No. 1 is also used for sprains.—E. L., Exeter, Neb.

Mange in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—An inquirer in The Weekly Blade of November 22 asks for a remedy for his mare for an eruption of the skin. She evidently has the mange. The following will surely effect a cure: One part sulphur, one part saltpetre, one-half part black antimony. Give one teaspoonful every day for one week; then stop two or three days, and repeat until a cure is effected, which will be in a very few weeks. I have used this for over twenty-five years for mange, grease heel and farcy, and have never known a failure to cure where the case was curable at all.—W. F. G., Alliance, O.

Warts on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead:—I see one of your subscribers desires a remedy for warts on cattle. Warts on cattle are generally attached by a smaller neck-like appearance, just at the skin. Catch it close up with fore thumb and fingers. Give a twist, and a pull at the same time. I have always been successful the above way. One of my neighbors had the most afflicted case I ever saw with warts. He just pulled them off close up to the skin, and that was the last of the warts on that cow. She lived and did well after that.—H. M. M., Glenlock, Tenn.

Diseased Pigs.

Editor Farmstead:—I notice an inquiry in your paper by D. E. S., Oswego, Kan. Will say to him his pigs have a disease of the larynx and gastritis, or inflammation of the stomach, or, worse, the first stage of cholera, which is attended generally with diseased lungs. Remedy:

Ten parts slaked lime, four parts pine tar, one part sulphur. Mix the tar and lime together; when dry, rub and mix thoroughly, adding a little balsam copaiba and salt. Feed in slop half a pint to each pig in as much slop as they will eat. This will cure hog cholera in its first stage, and is a sure preventative if fed regularly, and the pigs kept from impure food and water and not closely confined.—W. B., Mullen, Neb.

INQUIRIES.

What Ails the Chickens?

Editor Farmstead:—There is a disease among my poultry at present which is very fatal. The chicken is seen lying on the ground picking; if "shooed" it runs slightly lame. That is all. It does not seem sick, but it is doomed. It is either found dead next day, or is lame for several days. Can any one tell me the name of the disease and the remedy?—M. P. F., Arthur, Ill.

"Cornstalk Disease."

Editor Farmstead: We have in this state a cattle disease which farmers call "cornstalk disease." I will send two newspaper clippings, one of Daisy Valley and one of Avon. The cattle die very suddenly. The farmers have examined them afterward and find the stomach crammed full of dry leaves and stalks of corn. The stomach is as full as though it were stuffed. Is this a disease or not? If so, can you tell me what to do? Really, some cattle die before they go into the cornstalks.—D. W. V., Tyndall, S. D.

This is submitted to our readers with an urgent request for quick information from any one able to help our South Dakota friend.

Plowing a Lawn.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please inform me whether it is wise or unwise to plow an old lawn containing a good many trees this late in the season? The trees are evergreens, tamaracks and cherries. Also, give names of a few good grass seeds that are good for a lawn.—G. W. R., Samaria, Mich.

Diseased Cow.

Editor Farmstead: I have a Jersey cow 8 years old that would have dropped her calf about the 5th of October but because of injury from other cattle she aborted about two months previous. She "milked in" all right and is now giving nearly her usual quantity and is hearty to eat and in good order; she is also regular every way. But she passes, usually at night, a grayish mucous, sometimes as much as a gill, which has an offensive smell. Will this injure her power to conceive? What shall I do for her?—J. P. E., Flatwoods, W. Va.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Of Agricultural Department of Value to Blade Readers.

The Blade is in receipt of the monthly list of publications of the Department of Agriculture. Among them are the following, which are deemed of interest to Blade farmers. The following notice is given to those sending for them by the department:

"To obtain those publications to which a price is affixed, application must be made to the superintendent of documents, Union building, Washington, D. C., to whom all remittances must be directed."

American Grasses—III. (Illustrated.) Descriptions of the Tribes and Genera. By F. Lamson-Scribner, agrostologist. Pp. 197, figs. 137. (Bulletin No. 20, Division of Agrostology.) Revised edition. Price 15 cents.

Blackleg: Its Nature, Cause and Prevention. By Victor A. Norgaard, chief of Pathological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 23, fig. 1. (Circular No. 31, Division Bureau of Animal Industry.) Revised edition.

Peach Leaf Curl: Its Nature and Treatment. By Newton B. Pierce, in charge of Pacific Coast Laboratory, Santa Ana, Cal. Pp. 204, pls. 30, figs. 10. (Bulletin No. 20, Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology.) Cloth. This in a Congressional edition. The department's quota will be exhausted in supplying peach growers throughout the country, whose names are on file at the department, and miscellaneous applicants are referred to their senators, representatives, or delegates, for copies of this publication.

Barnyard Manure. B. W. H. Beal, of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 32, figs. 7. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 21.)

The Feeding of Farm Animals. By E. W. Allen, Ph. D., assistant director of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 32. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 22.)

Potato Culture. By J. F. Duggar, of the Office of Experiment Stations. Pp. 24, figs. s. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 35.)

Onion Culture. By R. L. Watts, B. Agr., instructor in horticulture at the University of Tennessee and horticulturist of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station. Pp. 31, figs. 3. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 39.)

Standard Varieties of Chickens. By George E. Howard, secretary of National Poultry and Pigeon Association. Under the supervision of Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of Bureau of Animal Industry. Pp. 48, figs. 42. (Farmers' Bulletin No. 51.)

DOOR PANELING WAS QUITE MODERN

Joseph H. Choate, the American ambassador to Great Britain, is credited even by Englishmen with being as capable of appreciating good things as of saying them. Mr. Choate was the guest of Canon Scott, the rector of Lavenham, Suffolk, which boasts one of the finest and oldest parish churches in England. While going over the church Mr. Choate

"IS QUITE MODERN."

was much struck with its beauty and, American fashion, kept asking his host the age of this and the other thing.

"That screen must be very ancient," he said.

"Oh, yes, it is centuries old," was the reply.

"And this paneling on the door?"

"Is quite modern," Canon Scott blandly answered. "It was put up only forty years before the discovery of America, you know."—Chicago Chronicle.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

THE OLD MAN'S IDEA

"You have been a-telling me, John," said the old man, "that you're a'writin' of a poem—or somethin' like that—on 'Injun summer!'"

"Yes, father—a sublime ode!"

"But it's my op'nion," continued the old man, "that a real, live, industrious Injun would take a tomahawk an' whirl in an' scalp some o' them trees 'nto winter firewood, an' not set thar splutterin' ink over white paper with blue lines on it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

A Bucolic.

Jotham and Hiram are two agriculturists. For they have neck whiskers and speak the dialect.

"Heerd a cow o' yourn wuz run over by the trolley!" says Hiram.

"Yehah, she wus so!" says Jotham.

"Much cut up?" asks Hiram.

"Waal, not 'nough so's't we kin claim she wuz a fullblood Jersey, but I guess 'nough so's't we kin git the price of a pooty good Durham grade outen the comp'ny!" says Jotham. "Yehah!"

And with this, the twain crack their weather-beaten visages, laughing.—Detroit Journal.

STARK TREES best by Test—77 YEARS LARGEST Nursery. FRUIT BOOK free. We PAY CASH WANT MORE SALESMEN Weekly. STARK BROS, Louisiana, Mo.; Dansville, N. Y.; Etc.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Agents to sell high grade Paints, Varnishes, Lubricating Oils. Adams Jefferson Oil Co., Cleveland, O.

$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make $3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of $3 for every day's work, absolutely sure, write at once. ROYAL MANUFACTURING CO., Box 1215, Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE

Good land, neighbors, schools and churches convenient. Mild, healthy climate. Low prices and easy terms. Write for free catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO. (Inc.), Richmond, Va.

No Money in Advance

Our elegant New Jewel high-arm head sewing machine possessing all the latest improvements, high quality and thorough workmanship. Shipped direct at the lowest price ever known. 30 days' free trial. Money refunded if not as represented. Guaranteed 20 years. All attachments free. $12.50

$18.00 Arlington for $14.50
$50.00 ... $17.00
$60.00 Kenwood ... $21.50
Other Machines at $8.00, $9.00 and $10.50
Large illustrated catalogue and testimonials Free.
CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. Van Buren St., B-36, Chicago

HAIR SWITCH
ON EASY CONDITIONS
Remit 5 Cents for Postage

Cut this ad. out and mail to us. Send a small sample of your hair. SEND NO MONEY, we will make and send you by mail, postpaid, a FINE HUMAN HAIR SWITCH, an exact match, made 22 inches long from selected human hair, 3½ oz., short stem. We will enclose in package with switch sufficient postage to return it to us if not perfectly satisfactory, but if found exactly as represented and most extraordinary value and you wish to keep it, send us $1.50 by mail after examination, OR WITHIN TEN DAYS. In making this most liberal offer, we are prompted by the faith and reliance we have in the women in general believing as we do, with extremely rare exceptions, that every woman customer will treat us as she would like to be treated were she in our place and we in hers. For all extra shades (red, blonde and Gray), the price will be $2.75. Write today and order a switch. Address

Ladies' Hair Emporium, Dept. T, Chicago

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First-Class Sleepers Daily between

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GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

D. & R. G.—R. G. W.—So. Pac.

Best Scenery of the Rockies and Sierra Nevada

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Best Dining Car service. Buffet Library Cars. Send for "Chicago to California," describing the journey through.

LOW RATE

Personally Conducted Tourist Excursions

To San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Leave Chicago Tuesdays via Scenic Route.

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Improved Tourist Cars—Fast Trains.

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Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. Box FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

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DEAFNESS CURED OR NO PAY. C. H. ROWAN, Milwaukee, Wis.

NERVOUS and CHRONIC DISEASES
Of Men and Women **Advice Free.**

Dr. F. A. Greene, favorably known for many years as a specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, having now discontinued his lectures and writings, is devoting all his time to

CURING THE SICK.

He is a recognized authority on all derangements of the nervous system, having made this class of diseases a life study.

WRITE ALL YOUR SYMPTOMS PLAINLY

Dr. Greene himself will answer your letter and give you ADVICE FREE OF CHARGE.

Add. F. A. Greene, M. D. 69 E. Madison St. Chicago.

The Fair Partisan.

"I will marry you, Horace," the maiden said, resolutely, but shyly, "if you will promise to vote for William—"

"I promise, darling!" impulsively broke in the young man, clasping her in his arms.

And the fond girl thinks that in winning a husband she has made a convert.—Chicago Tribune.

He Promised to Abstain.

Miss Got Rox—But, Clarence, papa objects to you because you have to work for a living.

Clarence—Well, I won't after we are married.—Philadelphia Record.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

The Blade has received from the publishers the following new publications:

From Harper & Bros., Franklin square, New York:

Lord Linlithgow is a novel by Morley Roberts. It is an interesting and impressive story of contemporary political and social life in London, and proves absorbing.

The Road to Nowhere is a pretty story for children by Livingstone B. Morse, finely illustrated with pictures in color.

The Roggie and Reggie Stories is a group of pleasing tales for the younger children, by Gertrude Smith, giving the adventures of two little brothers. It has 16 full page colored pictures.

Napoleon is the title of a volume by Lord Rosebery upon the last phases of the life of the great emperor, including St. Helena. It is a scholarly and discriminating work.

Lucid Intervals is a collection of philosophical and humorous essays, on such topics as Children, Education, Husbands and Wives, Riches, etc. It is a cheery book, by a bright and kindly observer.

The Story of Nineteenth Century Science is an illustrated volume of between 400 and 500 pages, which covers the century's progress in science in a most fascinating way.

Women of the Bible is devoted to Eve, Sarah, Rebekah, Miriam, Deborah, Ruth, Hannah, Jezebel, Esther, Mary Magdalene, Mary and Martha and the Virgin Mary, by 12 prominent divines, each writing one story. A handsome holiday gift.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The American Slave Trade, a history of that iniquity, by John R. Spears. It is very interesting, but terrible in its details of the horrors of the trade, and well illustrated.

The Friendly Year is a volume by George Sidney Webster, made up of selections from the works of Henry Van Dyke, to be used every morning as an introduction to the duties of the day. An excellent and scholarly volume.

Crittenden is a Kentucky story of love and war, at the time of the breaking out of the Spanish war. The story is a strong one, and holds the reader.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

Newest England, by Henry Demarest Lloyd, gives the result of his investigation into the development of popular government in New Zealand and Australia.

The Boys' Book of Explorations gives true stories of travel and discovery in Africa, Asia, Australia and the Americas. Well illustrated, interesting and valuable.

Lord Jim, a sea novel by Joseph Conrad, is an excellent story, and a fine study of a character which failed in one crucial point.

Songs of the Old South, by Howard Weeden, includes 24 poems and as many drawings of the old-time southern negro. It is a most attractive gift book.

Golf Dont's, by H. L. Fitzpatrick, is a little book full of valuable advice to those fond of that popular game.

Sister Carrie, a novel by Theodore Driesser, is a tale of Chicago and New York, whose theme is the search for happiness. It is well told, but somewhat somber in character.

From Life Pub. Co., 19 W. 31st st., New York:

Fore! is the very striking title of a book for golfers, of poems and illustrations, replete with keen wit and sly humor.

Atwood's Pictures is the title of a collection of sketches, selected from those contributed by that artist to the periodical called Life. They are humorously satirical, and very attractive.

Half Portions is a volume of stories which, with their illustrations, have appeared in Life. They are all humorous or witty, and the handsome volume is good for many hearty laughs.

From The Macmillan Co., 66 Fifth ave., New York:

In the Palace of the King is a very stirring romance of the days of Philip II of Spain, by F. Marion Crawford. It is a picture of true and beautiful human love.

The April Baby's Book of Tunes is by the unknown author of Elizabeth and Her German Garden. It is an exceedingly pretty holiday book.

Who Goes There? is the story of a spy in the civil war, by B. K. Benson. As a historical picture of that great struggle, it is interesting.

Helmet and Spear is the title of a book in which Alfred J. Church has re-written the stories of the wars of the Greeks and Romans. It is appropriately illustrated, and extremely good.

From Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston:

Fortune's Boats, an excellent story for girls and young women, is by Barbara Yechton. It relates to five sisters who live in a city flat with their widowed mother.

Through Old Rose Glasses is a group of very clever short stories for young people, by Mary Tracy Earle.

Book of Saints and Friendly Beasts is something out of the ordinary in the way of a children's book, by Abbie Farwell Brown. The tales are from the legends of saints who had animals for helpers.

The Prodigal, by Mary Hallock Foote, is a story located in San Francisco. The romance is well worth reading. Illustrated by the author.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., 141 E. 25th st., New York:

The Doctrine of Grace, by Dr. John Watson—better known as Ian Maclaren—sets forth its author's religious beliefs. The style is clear and strong, but devoid of ornament.

The Archbishop and The Lady is a novel—a very modern story in an Old World setting—by Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, and will be like by those who enjoy a "smart" story.

From Cassell & Co., 79 W. 18th st., New York:

Critical Studies, by Ouida, is a volume of discussions on various authors and their works, and a number of essays on various subjects, in Ouida's well known style.

Tuberculosis is a volume by Prof. Alfred Hillier, who is an authority on consumption. It is carefully illustrated, and discusses the bacillus which causes this dread disease.

From Little, Brown & Co., 254 Washington st., Boston:

Phoebe: Her Profession, by Anna Chapin Ray, is in a sense a sequel to her story of Teddy. It is bright and breezy, and will be read with pleasure by girls and boys.

Doris and Her Dog Rodney is another of a series of pretty stories about nature and animals written by Lily F. Wesselhoeft, which have given so much pleasure to boys and girls.

Little What's-His-Name, and La Belle Nivernaise are two stories by Alphonse Daudet, printed in one volume, translated by Jane Minot Ledgwick.

Twelve Great Artists, by Wm. Howe Downes, discusses twelve world-known artists and their productions, and gives an excellent idea of these men and their work.

The World's Discoverers includes accounts of Marco Polo, Columbus, Magellan, De Gama, Drake, Hudson, Franklin and Nordenskiold. It is numerously illustrated, and interesting to both young and old.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

Path and Goal, by Ada Cambridge, is a good story of English life, and is commended to novel readers.

The Story of the Soldier, by Gen. G. A. Forsythe, U. S. A., retired, is intended to show how large and heroic a part the American soldier played in opening the country west of the Missouri. It belongs to the Story of the West series.

From Fords, Howard & Hulbert, 47 E. Tenth street, New York:

Electricity and Megnetism, by Prof. Gray. It is the third volume of their excellent series of familiar talks on science, appearing under the general title of Nature's Miracles.

From Raphael Tuck & Sons, New York:

A new edition of the old favorite, Grimm's Fairy Tales, beautifully illustrated. It will be appreciated by the young.

Father Tuck's Annual, a valume of stories and poems, well illustrated.

A large variety of calendars and Christmas cards, beautiful in design and artistic in execution.

From Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago:

An American Girl's Trip to the Orient and Around the World, by Christine Collbran, is the story of an actual tour taken by the writer with her parents, and is a very entertaining volume.

Eugene Norton is a novel by Anne Shannon Monroe, located out in the sage brush country. It is a story of the Mary J. Holmes order.

From Thos. Y. Crowell & Co., 46 E. Fourteenth street, New York:

The Golden Gate of Prayer, a series of devotional studies by Rev. J. R. Miller. Each of the fifteen chapters is introduced by an appropriate hymn or verse.

From Bradford, Rhodes & Co., 87 Maiden Lane, New York:

A History of Banking in the United States, by Hon. John Jay Knox, for years Comptroller of the Treasury. It is a very complete work, and were it read by voters all over the country, the silly prejudice against banks would disappear.

From Fleming H. Revell Co., Chicago:

New editions of Ralph Connor's two fine stories of the Canadian Rocky Mountains—Black Rock and Sky Pilot. Both are commended to story readers.

From the Tribune Printing Co., South Bend, Ind.:

Psalms of Soul, a finely illustrated book, is made up poems by Wm. Bradford Dickson. Each poem has a picture appropriate to the text.

From the C. M. Clark Pub. Co., 86 Massachusetts avenue, Boston:

Quincy Adams Sawyer is a story, of 586 printed pages, a picture of New England home life during and after the civil war, by Chas. Felton Pidgin.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

Patroon Von Volkenburg is a historical tale of old Manhattan in 1699, by Henry Thew Stephenson. It is sensational, but clear and spirited in literary style.

From Frederick A. Stokes Co., 27 W. 23d. st., New York:

More Bunny Stories, by John Howard Jewett (Hannah Warner), is a new collection of tales for children, a sequel to the Bunny stories published some years ago in St. Nicholas.

From R. F. Fenno & Co., 1 East 16th st., New York:

How to Succeed in the World, by Austin Bierbower, is a most excellent little volume of good advice, which every young man and woman should read.

From Dodd, Mead & Co., 5th avenue and 35th st., New York:

Elsie's Young Folks in Peace and War is another of Martha Finley's well-known Elsie books, and will please a vast circle of young readers.

From J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia:

The Red Men of the Dusk is a historical romance located in Wales in the 17th century, by John Finnemore. The hero is an English Royalist refugee in Cromwell's time.

From William Doxey, 15 E. 17th st., New York:

A fine edition of the Rubiayat of Omar Khayyam, splendidly illustrated by Florence Lundborg, with a sketch of the life of the poet.

From Alliance Pub. Co., 21 W. 31st st., New York:

The Story of Teddy, by Helen Van Anderson, is a very pretty story of a boy, warm-hearted and mischievous, but with a wise mother.

Where Dwells the Soul Serene, by Stanton Kirkham Davis, a volume intended to help readers to a higher life.

From the Mershon Co., 156 Fifth ave., New York:

The Fortune-Hunters of the Philippines details the adventures of three orphan brothers of California, who find an old Spanish document showing the location of a hidden lot of diamonds in the Philippines. It a good story for boys.

From Saalfield Pub. Co., Akron, O.:

The First Capture, by the noted writer for boys, Harry Castlemon, is a story of the Revolution, beginning with the battle of Lexington, and will prove absorbingly interesting to boys.

From E. & J. B. Young & Co., 709 W. 18th st., New York:

Sunday Reading for the Young is a large volume of stories, poetry and history, suited to young people. It is profusely illustrated.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE DISCOVERER OF

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement.

No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends.

Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who asks you to buy something else when you go into his store purposely to buy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, has no interest in your case. He is merely trying to sell you something on which he can make a larger profit. He does not care whether you get well or not, so long as he can make a little more money out of your sickness. If he wished you well he would without hesitation hand you the medicine you ask for, and which he knows is the best woman's medicine in the world.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,

The Great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want — a cure. Moral — Stick to the medicine that you ***know*** is Best.

When a medicine has been successful in restoring to health more than a million women, you cannot well say without trying it, "I do not believe it will help me." If you are ill, do not hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice. It is free and helpful.

GOETHE DELIGHTED IN CHILDREN

Among the few complaints which Goethe was wont to utter the chief was that while nature had predisposed him for privacy, circumstances had placed him in a princely family and troubled him with the administration of a state. In the midst of such cares he could always find relaxation and keenest pleasure in the company of children. Surrounded by the innocent buds of humanity, he ever felt young and happy. At Easter time he was accustomed to invite his young friends to look for Easter eggs in his garden. They ran all over the place and fought pitched battles for possession when they found the cunningly hidden treasures. Goethe would himself crown the entertainment with a pyramid of sweetmeats.

HUNTING FOR EASTER EGGS IN GOETHE'S GARDEN.

On one other annual occasion the poet gave pleasure to the children. It was long a privilege of a great public school to send its four best girls to congratulate him on his birthday. There is a widow still living in Berlin who was born in Weimar in 1812 and who had the honor of congratulating him on his birthday in 1823 and 1824. The girls went in their best dresses, adorned with flowers, each bearing a plate with the most beautiful flowers artistically piled around a lemon. The valet received and announced them. Then Goethe came, accepted the floral offerings one by one and heard each child recite a simple poem. He shook hands with the children and talked to them for some time. The final act of the program was the beckoning to the valet, who came and placed on each child's plate a headpiece (an old Austrian coin.) This meant that the audience was ended. So much did the children appreciate the honor of this visit that the old lady says that it was one of the brightest memories or her childhood.

The poet had his aversions as well as his affections. He hated tobacco, dogs and spectacles. When a spectacled person called to see him he was respectfully requested to ungoggle himself before admission. The poet declared that he liked to see people's naked eyes.

Her Pointed Way.

Chappie (blase)—Don't you think society is an empty thing?

Miss Fuller—I think there are lots of empty things in society.

ANCIENT ALTAR STONE

Found in the Roman Forum—The Oldest Monument in the City.

Explorations made this year in the buried ruins of ancient Rome have resulted in the discovery of an archaeological treasure which will take its place in the very first rank of Roman antiquities. This is the altar stone of the old Romans. It was brought to light in the course of the excavations made by Prof. Boni, of the Italian department of antiquities.

The site of the discovery is near the spot where another highly important find had been made a short time before; the column erected over the spot where Julius Caesar's remains were buried. Near the base of the column Professor Boni unearthed a pavement of smooth, black stones. He immediately concluded that he had come upon the famous "Black Stone," which, according to some of the old Latin writers, marked the grave of Romulus. Nobody in this age expected to find the bones of Romulus under the stone or anywhere else, as the wolf-bred founder of the Eternal City and his twin-brother have long since been relegated to the limbo of myths, but a monument on the spot where the old Romans believed Romulus to have been buried was of the greatest archaelogical interest. Underneath this pavement, however, a discovery was made which relegated Romulus' possible monument to a place of minor interest.

ALTAR STONE FOUND IN THE FORUM.

In the midst of debris lay two columns of tufa. One perfectly preserved, is without inscription. The other, broken off short, is chiseled on its four sides with an arabic inscription, the oldest extant Latin known. The sculptor who made the inscription was dead and forgotten centuries before the birth of Christ, and now in the last year of the nineteenth century the fragmentary works of the broken legend have been brought to light and read. Long and patient study by Signor Comparetti brought out enough to show that the stone is a sacred monument of the earliest period of Roman history. It is regarded as one of the great archaelogical "finds" of the century.

This lettered obelisk marked the entrance to an ancient temple, possibly the first of the temples held in reverential awe by the early Romans. This was a place of refuge. The altar became the site of the later rostrum from which a man pleaded for his life before the people assembled to judge him. In later days the rostrum became the center of the political life of the Romans, but in primitive times it was the religious center. It is well known from other discoveries made before in this neighborhood that the rostrum of the Forum was regarded as a sacred spot, and that the sacrificial idea was connected therewith is evident from various references thereto in Roman literature. The Tribune of the people when seated on the Forum was inviolable, not subject to arrest for any crime whatever.

That the actual history of the site marked by the obelisk was forgotten when it was buried, and that the myth of the burial of the remains of Romulus, the founder of Rome, beneath the black pavement was treasured up as accounting for the sacredness of the spot, is not in the least surprising to the student of the development of myths. The burial of this obelisk is easily accounted for by the burning of the temple there, which took place at least twice during the first four hundred years of Roman rule.

A Gift to Give.

It is often difficult to decide what to get your friends for holiday gifts. Here is a suggestion:

"Good morning, Jennie, I have brought you a nice present," said Gertrude, as she handed her friend a neatly wrapped package.

The pale, weary looking girl, who was slowly recovering from severe illness, opened the bundle and held up a large bottle of clear, rich medicine.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla!" she exclaimed. "I have been reading about it to-day and wished I had a bottle."

On New Year's Day Jennie was able to be out on the street, and to her friends who remarked how well she was looking she simply said, "Hood's Sarsaparilla," and every one of them knew it was this great medicine that had given back her health.

Working the Head of the Family.

It's a wise boy who knows how to work his father, and in this precious age most boys are wise. Louis' father works in Omaha, but Louis himself lives with his grandma in Western Nebraska. Like most boys do, Louis writes to his fond father only when he wants money or something new in wearing apparel. Last week he wrote, enumerating a number of articles he needed. Among other things he wrote:

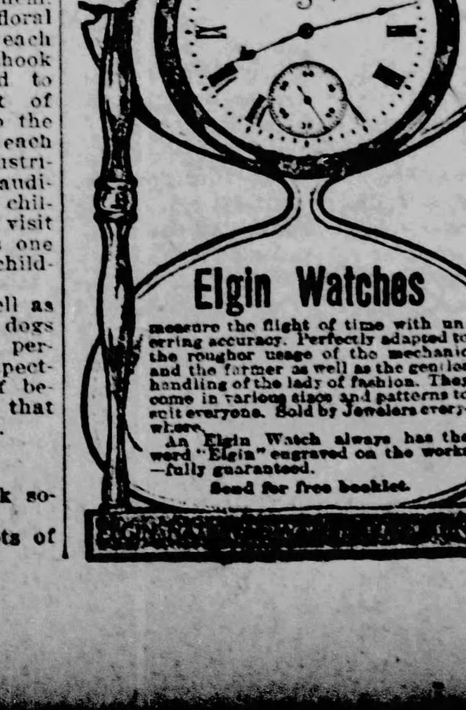
"Please send me some stocking. You better send bicycle stockings because they last longer than the other kind. Are you going to send me a bicycle on my birthday to wear with my bicycle stockings?" —Omaha World-Herald.

Now She's All Right.

"Boggs bought his wife one of those popular Indian brave calendars for a birthday present."

"Did it please her?"

"No. She was afraid to stay in the room with it; so now he has bought her a tomahawk."—Chicago Times-Herald.



SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

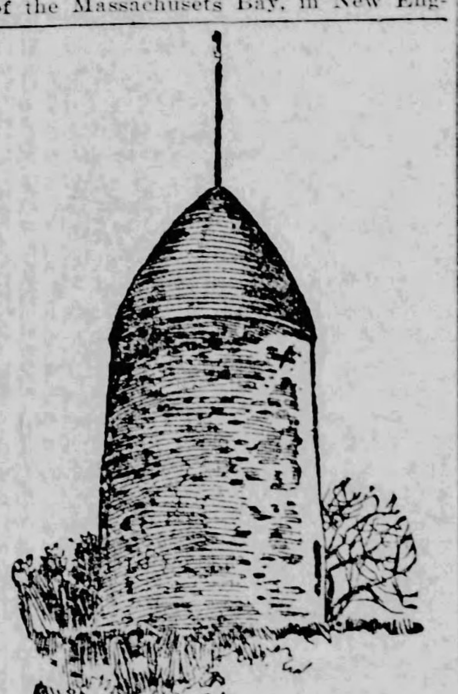
The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

OLD POWDER MILL

Near Boston Which Is a Relic of the Revolution. Its History.

One of the most noteworthy objects to be seen in the region round about Boston is the old powder-house that stands on an eminence on the road to Arlington. It is intimately associated with the early history of the country, and is regarded with much interest by antiquarians. Originally intended for a windmill, it was solidly built of masonry and even at the present day shows few signs of decay. In its original state the old mill had three lofts about six feet apart supported by heavy hewn timbers. It was about thirty feet high, with a diameter of about fifteen feet at the base. Mallett, the miller, once lived near the mill, to which the farmers from far and near came with their grain to be ground.

In the year 1747 the mill was transferred by the builder's heirs to the province of the Massachusets Bay, in New England, and it was never used as a windmill after that time, but it became instead a powder magazine for the storing of powder belonging to the province.



THE OLD POWDER HOUSE.

In September, 1774, when the old mill contained 250 half barrels of powder it was raided by General Gage and emptied of its precious store. When the news of this seizure was circulated it created the most intense excitement and several thousand of the inhabitants of Boston and other towns assembled on the common at Cambridge to give expression to their resentment of this act. This is said to have been the first time that the provincials had assembled in arms for the avowed purpose of opposing the king's forces. Thus it was that the old mill contained some of the powder used in the war of the revolution. It is certain that Washington visited the old mill more than once, and it holds an honored place in the history of the war of the revolution.

One of the stories told in connection with the old mill is that of an Acadian peasant girl who was among the girls of this class who were separated from their homes and parceled out among the different towns by the cruel and unjust policy of their conquerors. The girl's name was Claudine. Disguising herself in boy's clothing she ran away from a cruel master. Reaching the home of Mallett, the miller, at nightfall, she asked permission to stay all night and begged to be allowed to sleep in the mill. This permission was granted, and the disguised runaway climbed to the loft and went to sleep. In the dead of night her master arrived in pursuit of her. Arousing the miller, the pursuer demanded that the mill be opened and the girl be given to him. The frightened runaway was aroused from her sleep by the voice of her master commanding her to descend. When she refused to come down the enraged man, whose name was Richard Wynne, climbed the ladder to bring her down by force. When her pursuer had reached her hiding place the girl tried to escape down the ladder. The man sprang after her, stumbled and fell headlong through the opening at the head of the ladder. He caught at a rope in his descent and clung to it, heedless of the miller's wild cry for him to let go or he would soon be a dead man. The man's weight on the rope had set the mill in motion, the great arms began to revolve, the man was caught in the machinery, and before the mill could be stopped and the victim rescued he was injured beyond recovery and he died in a few hours.

SUPPOSED TO BE SMILEABLE.

"Why do you think the electric street railroad ought to be so profitable?"

"Because there are no horses to feed and the passengers board the cars."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

"I wonder," said the boarder with the red necktie, "why a woman persists in getting off a street car backward?"

"Because that is the wrong way," said the Savage Bachelor.—Indianapolis Press.

Patient—I'm afraid, doctor, that I swallowed my false teeth.

Young Doctor—How do you know? Do you—aw—feel a gnawing sensation?—Philadelphia Press.

The reformer reviled the Demon Rum bitterly.

"Yes," said the Demon Rum, when his attention was called to this, "he's pretty ugly now, but he's a staving good fellow when one gets on the right side of him! Eh? Which side? Why, the inside of him, of course."

Regarding the Reformer more narrowly, we observed that his nose suggested a Turner sunset.—Detroit Journal.

Bright Boy.

Josh Hayrake—I've got one smart son up in the Klondike.

Reuben Glue—Gettin' rich fast, I s'pose?

Josh Hayrake—Oh, yes; he writes that he'll soon have enough tew git home with.—Brooklyn Life.

The Sunday School.

The Birth of Christ. Matt. 2:1-11. By J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION—In the month of December the rural population of ancient Italy celebrated a festival, called Saturnalia, whose origin was ascribed to the gods. At first it was a kind of harvest home occasion, not unlike our Thanksgiving. Under it the emperor's games were introduced. The festivities began about the 19th and continued a week, during which all business was suspended, social distinctions were forgotten, crowds of people pressed along the thoroughfares, presents were exchanged, feasting and revelry were in the houses, and all classes made merry. In the second Christian century the bishop of Rome instituted a moveable feast in commemoration of the birth of Christ. The eastern churches observed it in April and May. In the fourth century, after due consideration, the festival of the nativity was fixed on the 25th of December. It has been thought by some that this was done to displace the heathen observances above mentioned. Whether designed or not, it had that effect. For many centuries the rejoicing at this time of the year has been tempered by thoughts of the advent. The lesson of the day covers incidents connected with that event.

VISITORS—Luke records the visit of the shepherds on the morning after the birth, and the presentation in the temple at Jerusalem. Joseph and Mary must have returned to Bethlehem, perhaps to complete the listing ordered by Caesar (Luke 2:1). While their other visitors came from the east, probably from the ancient home of Abraham (Gen. 10:25), they were called wise men, a class of whom, like the friends of Job, devoted themselves to the study of philosophy and religion. By many it is believed that they had access to the prophetic writings of Israel, which, by the captivity, had been extensively distributed among the learned. There was a general expectation throughout the world that an important personage was about to appear. These wise men had seen a star (Numb. 24:17), which they had interpreted as an omen of the birth of a king. They came therefore to Jerusalem, the capital of the nation, supposing that the infant prince would be among those in authority. Their purpose was praiseworthy. It was no idle curiosity, neither spirit or enmity that brought them. They desired simply to pay their homage (Isa. 60:3). In this they may have been moved by the good spirit of God.

ANXIETY—The appearance of these men in Jerusalem, their statement of what they had seen before they left home, their question and their declared purpose, caused no small commotion. Herod was greatly troubled. An Edomite by descent, a proselyte to the Jewish religion, he had come to the throne by war and bloodshed. Ambitious and cruel, he feared a rival, but probably knew something of the old time predictions of the Messiah. The royal family, especially the sons who succeeded this monster, would share his anxiety. They would naturally communicate their thoughts to subordinates in the public service, and the feeling of insecurity would gradually pervade all official circles. It is possible that the church party and the people would be divided. Pious souls there were, waiting prayerfully for the coming of the promised one (John 1:45), and many were weary of Roman rule (Acts 1:6). But, on the other hand, partly because of honor and emolument, many desired to retain the existing order, quite content to be under the rule of Caesar (John 19:12). The discussions resulting from this diversity of opinion and interest would add to the general excitement, until the theme would be on every lip.

COUNSEL—Wicked thoughts and purposes entered the heart of Herod, for the execution of which he needed fuller information. Where is this child, the prospective King? He is not in the palace, neither in Jerusalem. The chief priests and scribes, the high officials of the church, were called together and consulted. They were not, as a rule, men of piety (II Chr. 36:14), but they were acquainted with the scriptures. Seated in the great council chamber they represented the best learning of the nation (Matt. 11:7). Herod required them to tell him "where Christ should be born." For their reply they searched the sacred writings, nor needed they to search long. The custodians of the parchments, with more care and precision than we exercise now, had a system of indexing by which any subject might be quickly examined (John 5:39). And every detail concerning the great king might easily be traced. The proof text was found (Micah, 5:2), and the answer was given, in the very language of the old prophet, who had written seven centuries before. Here is the first Jewish testimony to Jesus, delivered in his infancy, the beginning of that overwhelming evidence which afterwards was employed in convincing the people that God's anointed had come.

ORDERS—Having obtained the desired information, Herod called the wise men and inquired concerning the time when the star appeared. This was the second step in working out his fiendish design. Because afterward he ordered the slaughter of all the innocent two years old and under (Ch. ii:16), it is thought by some that that indicated the time which they gave him. They were then sent to Bethlehem, with instructions to search for the child and to return to Herod and bring him word. He would make these wise and good men the advanced agents of his crime. What consummate hypocrisy is this? What hellish hate? The Lord of glory began his career with a murderous king in search of Him (Psalm ii:2). It was a right thing which Herod proposed—to worship Jesus, emblematic of that honor which all kings must ultimately pay Him (Rev. xxi:24). But his concealed purpose was the earliest expression of that enmity of the unregenerate heart which pursued Him throughout His career and caused His ignominious death on the cross (Mark. xv:22).

JOURNEY—The wise men departed from the presence of Herod, having learned what they sought, the city of the Redeemer's birth. Bethlehem, a little, quiet community, perched like a bird's nest among the rocky hills of Judah, lay five miles south of Jerusalem. The home of Jesse and of his great son David (I Sam. xvi:4), it was famed, not in Israel only, but in all other lands as well. As the travelers moved forward, that same star which they had seen in their own country, whose guidance they had followed, went before them. By it they directed their footsteps, as the children of Israel found their way through the wilderness to Canaan by the cloud of the Divine presence (Num. ix:20-21). This supernatural phenomenon, whatever it may have been, shows that God has not limited His gracious manifestations to a chosen portion of mankind, not even in the olden time to the posterity of Abraham. He has ever had a race wide purpose, indicated in this instance by a special escort of honest seekers for the infant Immanuel. At length the star stood over the Bethlehem home, and when it became stationary, the magi, knowing that their search was successful, were filled with great joy.

WORSHIP—Jesus was born in a stable and laid in a manger (Luke ii:16). Our lesson says He was in a house when the wise men came (verse 11). It has been supposed that Joseph was able to secure for mother and child more comfortable quarters than those at first obtained, and tradition represents that the women of the town, on hearing of the advent, offered their houses to the little stranger. It must have been an exciting occasion when these visitors from a far country gained admission to the dwelling—honorable men seeking a child! The intelligence must have been rapidly carried into all parts of the village, drawing the people together, doubtless, in great numbers. Falling down prostrate, their faces to the floor, in Oriental custom, the wise men worship the boy, the future king. Then opening their treasures, brought probably on the back of camels, they presented their gifts, a custom in eastern countries from time immemorial (Gen. xxxiii:8), when inferiors would humble themselves in the presence of the great. "Gold, frankincense and myrrh," were offered, the things usually bestowed upon kings (I Kings x:10).

WARNED—Wicked men are not always suffered to act their pleasure. Sometimes the spirit of God restrains them by moving directly upon their minds and hearts (Ex. xviii:11). At other times that spirit prompts other men so to act as to thwart their designs (Pslm lxxvi:10). Herod will not be permitted to destroy this boy Jesus, whose time for sacrificial death is subsequent to a long and noble service for truth (Matt. xvi:21). The wise men whom he would employ against him were warned. By a dream or vision, a method long established (Num. xii:6), and frequently used during the evangelical history (Matt. xxvii:19), they were made aware of the king's purpose. The communication of this intelligence to their minds caused their return to their own country without visiting Jerusalem again, leaving Herod to devise another scheme of more extensive slaughter, by which he went into history as the most cruel and heartless of men (verses 16-18). This act of the magi, under divine instruction, is a further mark of their goodness.

REFLECTIONS—The events of this lesson foreshadow the entire life of Christ, and the history of the centuries that followed His birth. By their attitude toward Him, men have classified themselves as enemies or friends. The wicked have opposed Him, sometimes with relentless fury, resorting to the basest measures for preventing the spread of His kingdom. There can be nothing but an irrepressible conflict between Jesus and all the powers of darkness (I John iii:8), and in that conflict there can be no result other than the confusion of the latter. But the good and wise of all ages and lands have sought Jesus and honored Him. They have come from near and from far. They have brought their treasures and laid them at His feet. They have bowed down with reverence before Him and owned Him as Lord. They have gone out from Him into distant parts, loyal and devoted to His cause. In the midst of the rejoicing in this festive week it is important for every student of these lessons to adjust his relations to Christ. To all who will come to Him, led by that spreading glory, exceeding that of the star that hung over Bethlehem, we are able to promise a merry Christmas.

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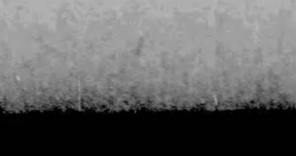

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WOMAN'S KIDNEYS.

Women as Well as Men Suffer and Are Made Miserable by Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will do for YOU, Every Reader of the Blade May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

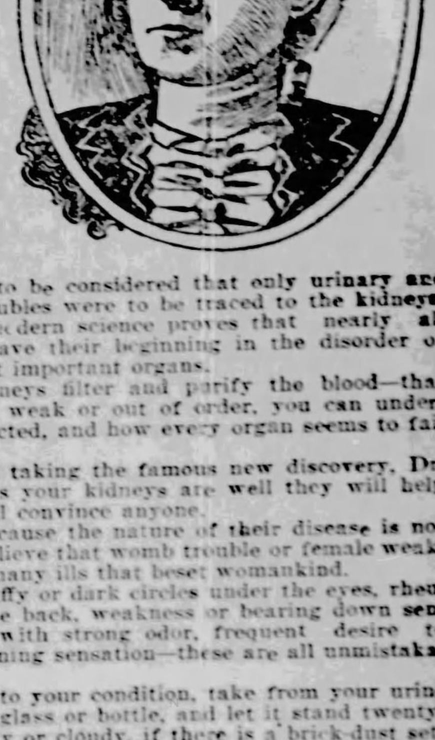
Among the many famous cures of Swamp-Root investigated by The Blade, none seem to speak higher of the wonderful curative properties of this great kidney remedy than the one we publish this week for the benefit of our readers:

"You have no idea how well I feel. I am satisfied that I do not need any more medicine, as I am in as good health as I ever was in my life." So says Mrs. Mary Englehardt, of 2835 Madison st., St. Louis, Mo., to a reporter of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"For more than ten years I had suffered with what the doctors termed female trouble; also heart trouble, with swelling of the feet and limbs. Last summer I felt so badly that I thought I had not long to live. I consulted doctor after doctor and took their medicines, but felt no better. The physicians told me my kidneys were not affected, but I felt sure that they were the cause of my trouble. A friend recommended me to try Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and I must say I derived immense benefit almost from the first week. I continued the medicine, taking it regularly, and I am now in splendid health. The pains and aches have all gone. I have recommended Swamp-Root to all my friends, and told them what it has done for me. I will gladly answer any one who desires to write me regarding my case. I most heartily indorse Swamp-Root from every standpoint. There is such a pleasant taste to Swamp-Root, and it goes right to the weak spots and drives them out of the system."

MRS. MARY ENGELHARDT.

Swamp-Root will do just as much for any housewife whose back is too weak to perform her necessary work, who is always tired and overwrought, who feels that the cares of life are more than she can stand. It is a boon to the weak and ailing.



How to Find Out If You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work. So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Many women suffer untold misery because the nature of their disease is not correctly understood. They are led to believe that womb trouble or female weakness of some sort is responsible for the many ills that beset womankind.

Neuralgia, nervousness, headache, puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, a dragging pain or dull ache in the back, weakness or bearing down sensation, profuse or scanty supply of urine, with strong odor, frequent desire to pass it night or day, with scalding or burning sensation—these are all unmistakable signs of kidney and bladder trouble.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle, and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are sleeplessness, dizziness, irregular heart, breathlessness, sallow, unhealthy complexion, plenty of ambition but no strength.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy that science has ever been able to compound.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTICE—Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder remedy, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in The Toledo Weekly Blade, when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

GREAT RICHES FOR NEW YORK GIRL

Miss Emily H. Trevor, of Yonkers, N. Y., who already possesses a fortune of $1,500,000, received $1,586,958 more the other day. This second fortune came to her by the will of her father, a Wall street broker, who died ten years ago, and represents one-fifth of her ultimate share, the father, by his will, having provided that his children should receive their inheritance in installments at

MISS EMILY H. TREVOR.

stated intervals, the last two-fifths to be paid them when they reach the age of 40 years. It is estimated that when Miss Trevor attains the age of 40 her fortune will amount to $12,000,000, or more. The young heiress lives with her mother at Yonkers and is very simple in her tastes. She has no maid. She is very fond of outdoor life and seldom rides when the weather will permit of walking. One of her hobbies is marketing.

All Agreeable.

Then the President looked round him in his usual smiling way,
And said to all the cabinet, beginning with John Hay:
"Twould give me lots of pleasure if you gentlemen would stay."

Perhaps a happier party in the White House never met;
No frown did mar the faces of that joyous cabinet.
They bowed unto the President and shouted: "Stay? You bet!"
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

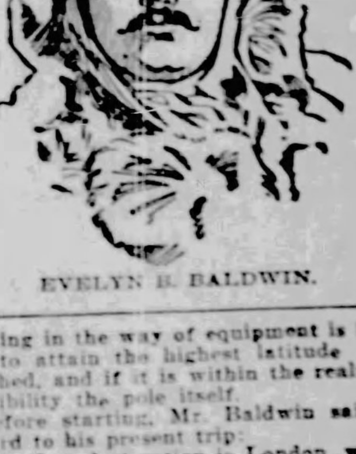
Further Information.

His Little Son—"Papa, is a skeptic a man who doesn't believe what he can't understand?"

The Deacon—"Yes, especially if it's something that doesn't suit him."—Puck.

MAKING READY FOR ARCTIC VOYAGE

Evelyn B. Baldwin, who will command the Arctic exploring expedition that will start from New York some time next summer in quest of the North Pole, sailed on a trip of preparation for the Baldwin-Zeigler voyage. The expedition, which is backed by W. H. Zeigler, will take advantage of the experience of all former explorers in the frigid zones and will not start until Mr. Zeigler and Mr. Baldwin are satisfied that



EVELYN B. BALDWIN.

nothing in the way of equipment is lacking to attain the highest latitude ever reached, and if it is within the realm of possibility the pole itself.

Before starting, Mr. Baldwin said in regard to his present trip:

"My first destination is London, where I shall see the officers of the British antarctic expedition and discuss with them their equipment, its most valuable merits and the particulars in which they found it difficult. I shall learn all I can from them in regard to methods of life in regions of extreme cold, the best precautions against freezing and the best foods to supply heat and strength. I expect to derive from them much valuable information, as the success of their expedition shows that they must have employed advanced methods."

SHERLOCK HOLMES, JR.

"Do you see that man with the dark mustache?" said Sherlock Holmes, jr.

"Yes. Do you know him?"

"I never saw him before. He is married. He ought to live in a flat, but doesn't. His wife is afraid of the hired girl, and he is left-handed."

"Mr. Holmes, you are an everlasting marvel. How can you tell all that about a man you don't know and whom you never saw before?"

"Look at the second knuckle on his left hand. You see it is badly skinned. Also there is a black mark on his left cuff. Now let us see what he must make of this. When a left-handed man pokes up the furnace fire how does he do it? By putting his left hand forward, of course. Thus it happened that it was his left hand which scraped against the furnace door. The blackened cuff shows that it was a furnace door. Having this foundation to work upon, the rest is easy. If he lived in a flat he would have no furnace to look after, and if his wife were not afraid of the hired girl they would make the latter do the poking up. It is all very simple if one's perceptive faculties are properly trained. He can't really afford to live in a house, because if he could he would have a man to look after the furnace. Therefore he ought to live in a flat."

"But hold on. How do you know the man is married? He can't be over 30 at the most. Why may it not be possible that he lives at home with his widowed mother?"

"My dear sir," said Sherlock Holmes, jr., "I am surprised at your lack of perspicacity. If he lived at home with his widowed mother he would permit her to tend to the furnace herself."—Chicago Times-Herald.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1,501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell, or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 170,000

TO CLUB AGENTS.

We are now prepared to furnish special yearly rates for the Weekly Blade, to those who desire to raise us clubs. We desire clubs early this year, and to that end we make our most favorable terms now. If, as we believe, we get our maximum list by mid-winter, we shall be more conservative in way of special terms. We now discontinue our campaign offer, and solicit yearly subscriptions only.

THE CRUMPACKER BILL.

The Crumpacker reapportionment bill—or rather that provision of it applying the penalties of the Fourteenth Amendment to the constitution to those states which hase disfranchised a portion of their citizens—will hardly pass at this session. There is no doubt that Louisiana and North Carolina, by the adoption of the "grandfather clause" as an amendment to their state constitutions, have laid themselves liable to the penalty—as has Mississippi, by her educational clause, which operates against illiterate whites as well as blacks, but which is believed to be a dead letter so far as the whites are concerned.

The Fourteenth Amendment provides, as a penalty, that the basis of representation shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of disfranchised citizens bears to the total number of male citizens of voting age. The Crumpacker bill applies this rule to the states of the South which disfranchise negroes, directly or indirectly, and under it seven states would lose representatives as follows: Kansas 1, Louisiana 2, Mississippi 3, Nebraska 1, North Carolina 4, South Carolina 3, and Virginia 1. Nearly all the other states would gain one or more representatives—the ratio being fixed at one for every 198,000 of population.

Still, as was remarked above, it is not probable that Congress will apply the constitutional remedy at this time. The first reason is, that it is deemed wise to have the constitutionality of the "grandfather clause" passed upon by the supreme court. An organization is already collecting money for the necessary expenses of such a suit. Another problem is whether there is power to apply the remedy to states wherein the voting laws make no distinction as to color among voters, but where the negro vote is kept silent by the old-time method of illegal repression.

The matter will have full discussion in Congress, and this of itself will be beneficial. The problem of the negro vote in the South is a very grave one. Those who live in the North and are not familiar with local conditions in Southern communities where the negroes are numerous, or exceed the whites in number, can form no idea of the actual conditions which must be met. There is, of course, a degree of color prejudice among the whites; but aside from that, the matter is one which can not be realized by those who are not familiar with it from actual experience. Republicans from the North who go South to engage in business, as a rule either ignore local elections entirely, or vote with the white majority.

The following letter is from an Ohio man who has been in Mississippi for several years. It was not written for publication, but we venture to print it, believing it proper that the views of the whites in the "black belt" should be known. Hear both sides, then decide:

I am a Buckeye, having been born and reared in Ohio. I have been in this state a trifle more than five years, and have watched the negro question closely. There is no question whatever but that the negro must be disfranchised. Whenever that is accomplished there will spring up a Republican vote in the south that will shake its solidity. A prominent man to-day told me that he believed the state of Mississippi would go Republican were it not for the menace of the negro vote. Educated negroes can and do vote here at every election without molestation, and this very fact keeps everything Democratic. Let any second party come to the front in this state and one or the other, or both, will seek the negro vote. This can only end in putting a few of the colored men into office—a thing no southern man can tolerate after once having him his servant, body and soul; and no man who knows the negro thoroughly can wish to see him in office.

If Congress could, or would, disfranchise the negro by a repeal of the amendment giving him such right the Democratic party would die a natural death. Thinking Democrats in this country realize that fact. I would that the press of our land would take up the matter and make a united appeal for the repeal of the above mentioned constitutional amendment. Such an act would do more to break down the barrier between our two sections than any one thing. The south would hail it with delight, and the north could not help being profited by it.

The enfranchisement of the negro was one of the great mistakes that usually follow the wake of war. It has been the cause of vast trouble for the south, and has aided in keeping up a sectional hatred that, had it not been for its becoming a part of our constitution, would long ago have died out. The negro has been a great sufferer also. Much better would it have been for him had he never been enfranchised. You of the north can never realize this unless you come to this section, live here and study the question at your leisure. I had not intended writing thus, but the question needs writing and thinking about.

The Democratic forces in the House of Representatives are in a disorganized condition. There is no harmony of action, and no party leader. The evil effects of Bryanism are seen in these things. Bryan stands for opposition to any and every Republican measure, irrespective of its merits or its necessity as a factor in the national life. Many Democrats refuse to stultify themselves by taking such extreme ground. Hence there is no unity of action among the Democrats regarding the army bill and the shipping bill, both of which are now up for immediate action.

…G THE END.

The outlook is now for a peaceable and a speedy settlement of affairs with China. The United States has won a signal victory in diplomacy in gaining the assent of the Emperor of Germany to our far more moderate and humane proposals. The impetuous "war lord" of the Fatherland relinquishes his demand that China shall immolate her chief officers of state and murder leading members of the Imperial court. This demand is now modified into the entirely reasonable one that only those directly and primarily responsible shall be punished; and that the governing officials of districts wherein disturbances have occurred, shall be permanently retired from office if it be shown they did not take prompt and active steps to quell the murderous Boxers.

The views of the United States on the matter of proper indemnity, as voiced in the President's message, will also be accepted by Europe. The whole matter has now been placed, by consent, on a reasonable basis, and the conditions which will be formally demanded of China will be such as she can accept without undue humiliation. It becomes increasingly clear that, had the United States not been a party to the situation in China, war would have been the result—and such a war! Europe against one-third of the entire human race in arms! The purposes of this country were fully understood. We did not want any territory ourselves; we desired the area of China to remain intact, and that her trade shall be opened to all other nations in equal terms. In these things we will succeed, and the world is better and happier because of the attitude of the United States, and our insistence upon a reasonable basis of settlement.

THE ARMY BILL.

The House of Representatives passed the army reorganization bill Thursday afternoon, with but two days of debate. It is much to be regretted that Secretary Root's recommendation that the bureau chiefs and other officers of the War department shall be hereafter appointed from the army itself, the officers so designated to serve four years and then return to the line, was not put in the bill. No measure could be devised that would be so effective in eliminating red tape from War department methods. It would familiarize the officers with executive duties, and would have a good effect upon the army itself.

Mr. Littlefield's amendment, wiping out the army canteen, was embodied in the bill as an amendment. There are thousands of good people who will rejoice at it, but we doubt if they have any real reason for rejoicing. An army can not be made total abstainers. The prohibition of the sale of beer or light wines at army [illegible]hanges will really increase drunkenness among the soldiers and increase the number of court-martials for this offense, and for others committed under the stimulus of liquors.

The War department, a year ago, obtained the personal opinions of the commanding officers of every company, regiment, troop and battery in the army, and from a large number of non-commissioned officers of longest service and high moral character, on the canteen question. It is remarkable that 95 per cent of them favored the canteen, as promoting temperance and diminishing markedly the number of courts-martial for minor offenses. What the senate will do with this provision remains to be seen; but probably it will be influenced by the clamor against the canteen, as was the house.

The senate, however, should amend the bill by adopting Secretary Root's recommendation, referred to above. The influence of the War department officials, however, is great, and we may be sure it will be exerted against a change.

RIOTERS ARE PUNISHED.

With a determination to secure justice, but without blare of trumpets, the city of Akron, which was disgraced by the action of a mob last summer, has been at work to bring to punishment those who were responsible for that outbreak of lawlessness.

It was a senseless, bloody-thirsty mob, as are all such aggregations, brought together to take the life of a brute who had committed an awful crime. Failing in its object, the mob burned the city building, destroyed private property, and innocent persons suffered injury and death as the result of the riot.

Everybody understands how difficult it is to bring to justice the leaders in such a riot. It is seldom, indeed, that arrests are made, and if this is done, conviction is almost impossible. It is difficult to empannel a jury some members of which are not in sympathy with the outbreak.

But the officials of Akron and Summit county went to work with a will, and they have succeeded admirably. The same unswerving determination and thoroughness of work secured convictions, and a judge with the right kind of metal in him followed up these convictions with proper sentences. In all nearly a dozen persons have been convicted, and are now doing time behind prison walls and in work-houses.

Akron has done well, and is to be congratulated. The same kind of justice meted out in other localities where lawlessness exists would do more to discourage this element than any other agency.

THE WOOL MARKET.

Talking about the benefits of protection and the evils of free trade, a most notable example is that of the wool industry. The annual report of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers shows that since the enactment of the Dingley tariff law the sheep industry has regained much of the ground lost through the Democratic measure known as the Wilson bill.

This report shows that the number of sheep in the United States is now greater by four millions than in 1896, and that the wool clip for 1900 is at least 16,000,000 pounds greater than the previous year.

Under the Wilson law the sheep industry was given a staggering blow, and foreign wool sold in the home markets cheaper than the home product while the finished product retained the same old price.

Now the home flocks will soon be supplying home markets, the money will be made and spent here and the Republican policy of protection will score another triumph.

As Mr. Pettigrew wil be in Washington on the 4th of March it is hoped he will look in on the coronation proceedings.

NEEDED AMENDMENTS.

There is no doubt that the purpose of the shipping bill now before the Senate has the hearty support of the American people. That purpose is to promote a large increase in the American merchant marine, that our flag may again be seen in every important seaport of the globe. But the bill as it stands at present contains two provisions which are meeting with much objection, and which should be amended before it is enacted into law.

One of these is pointed out by Mr. Andrew Carnegie in an interview in the Pittsburg Dispatch. That paper, in discussing his interview, summarizes this objection thus:

What is needed to serve the growing purposes is the encouragement of vessels of moderate speed sailing at regular intervals. But the high premiums offered for speed in the bill not only do not serve that purpose, but they present a possibility of entirely defeating it. The admission in the Senate that the compensation for highest class of steamer would be $304,000 per year points out that it would require but 21 steamers of that class on the Atlantic and nine on the Pacific to absorb the entire amount offered for subsidy. It is improbable, of course, that this number of steamers of the highest class could at once be got ready to absorb the bounty; but it is possible that enough of the slightly lower grades could present themselves to claim the bounty before the common freight carriers most needed can be got ready.

The second objection is to the provision which allows foreign-built ships to obtain American entry. To promote an American marine, we must promote shipbuilding at home. The bounty should be paid to vessels built in the United States, and owned and manned by American citizens. The provision for entry of ships built abroad should be stricken from the bill. This done, with an amendment adopted reducing the high premiums for speed, and the bill should be passed as speedily as possible.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

The most notable thing in the address of President Gompers before the American Federation of Labor was his strong warning to organized labor against compulsory arbitration. This has been exploited as a summum bonum in labor disputes by a lot of half-baked "reformers"—individuals of the class who have made the word "reform" a stench in the nostrils of intelligent men.

Mr. Gompers realizes the fact that compulsory arbitration is a two-edged sword. If the decision should be against the employer, he could be compelled to employ a man he did not want, or to pay wages he deemed too high. But if he decision were the other way, then the men would be compelled to work, whether they were willing or not.

Mr. Gompers evidently understands this fully. And he sees also that no law could compel an employer to keep his mill or factory or mine busy under conditions which made it a losing policy, no more than it can compel him to keep going when he has no money to pay his workmen.

In its last analysis, compulsory arbitration means compulsory work. If the law can compel a man employ men he does not wish, or pay wages that cut all profits, then it can also compel men to work for an employer against their will, or for wages they do not deem adequate. For them, this means legalized serfdom. But as the constitution forbids compulsory servitude, it is hard to see how they could be made to work if they did not consent. Hence such a law would be one-sided, and as such would be promptly declared unconstitutional.

AN OHIO IDEA.

The auditor of the War department in his annual report recommends that the number of employes under him be reduced, and that he be allowed to organize his force so as to better the condition of the expert clerks. Naturally, this gentleman is an Ohio man—F. H. Morris. No one but an Ohioan would have the nerve to propose letting out a dozen of inefficient clerical chair-warmers, and putting a governmental office on a business basis, after the methods in vogue in private concerns.

Civil service reform is a good thing in theory, but it has its drawbacks in actual operation. One of these is that the departments are already encumbered by a number of men too old to render efficient service, and hence more clerks must be employed to do the work which these superannuates are unable to accomplish. Another is that there is an uncontrollable tendency for clerks, after several years' incumbency, to drop into a rut, and to do a minimum amount of work in a day. The War department furnished excellent instances of the latter when the Spanish war brought an enormous increase of work to every bureau. The number of employes was greatly increased, and it filled the souls of the chronic incumbents with amazement to find that the new men, after a few days' experience, turned out twice and thrise the amount of work per day that had been the "stunt" of the old-timers.

The Ohio idea, as expounded by Auditor Morris, is one that should be encouraged in all executive departments. Uncle Sam should not be burdened with a swarm of lazy or inefficient employes.

"COON CAR" LAWS.

The supreme court of the United States, in its recent decision on the question of separate railway coaches for colored passengers, did not deal with the main proposition. The constitutionality of a state law barring colored passengers from coaches used by whites was not passed upon, because it was not in the issue submitted to the tribunal of last resort.

The constitution gives to congress exclusive power to regulate commerce among the states. The question brought before the supreme court was this: Is a state law requiring a railway engaged in interstate commerce to provide separate coaches for colored passengers, an attempt to regulate interstate commerce, and hence an infringement on the exclusion power of congress?

The decision is that such a law is not an infringement of the powers vested in congress. The jurisdiction of a legislature ends at the state's boundary, and the law in question—a Kentucky one—is distinctly limited to travel between points in that state. Hence the supreme court held that the law does not involve an attempt to regulate commerce between the states. The question of any infringement of the civil rights of colored citizens was not raised, and therefore the court could not pass upon it.

Now that Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Wellington are together in Washington they might send for Frank Monnett, Mayor Jones and Webster Davis and proceed to organize a new party to save the country.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The isthmian canal commission has made its report. And such a report! It contains 17,000 words, being nearly as long as the President's message. It is all interesting, however—being an account of the investigations of all the various routes, with detailed estimates of the cost of the canal, both by the Nicaragua route, and by the purchase and completion of the Panama canal company's property and franchises.

The important points, however, can be summed up very briefly. The commission recommends the Nicaragua route in preference to any other. It recommends the building of a canal over it, wide enough and deep enough, and with locks of ample capacity, to accommodate the largest vessels. The estimated cost of this is $200,540,000.

These figures are somewhat staggeriug. They are far beyond any previous estimate, but this is because the commission wisely provided for a canal of adequate capacity. Besides, this, it will require ten years to build it, and the average outlay will thus be only a little over twenty millions a year.

The commission carefully examined the Panama route and the completed portion. The estimate of the sum required to complete this work is $142,342,579. The value of the work already done is set at almost $34,00,000. Besides this, it would be necessary to buy out the French company; so the cost by the Panama route would equal, and perhaps exceed, that of the Nicaraguan canal.

As between the two routes, the latter is preferred, for a number of cogent reasons. Besides this, the concessions granted to the Panama company are not as full and as favorable as those which the United States will have in the Nicaraguan project. The question of cost is one which will be carefully debated in Congress; but this much is certain: If a canal is built, it should be able to accommodate the largest vessels afloat, so that the traffic through it shall be the largest possible, and the revenues correspondingly great; and it is better to have estimates that are truthful rather than to begin he work, and have to make later appropriations to complete it.

BELLIGERENT BREWERS.

The secretary of the treasury has given emphatic warning to Congress that it will be unsafe to pass the war tax reduction bill in its present shape, reducing the revenues by $40,000,000 per year. He informs that body that the cut should not be more than thirty millions.

Per contra, the brewers of the country are up in arms. Formidable delegations, from St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, and other great brewing centers, are at Washington, not merely to ask, but to demand, the abolition of the entire war tax on beer—which of itself would take thirty-three millions from the annual revenues.

This is an exhibition of gall which needs rebuke. The demand simply means that all the other war taxes levied in 1898, including the annoying stamp taxes on telegrams and express receipts, shall stand, that the added tax on beer may be removed. The main reason for this demand is that it would promote the "growler" trade—the selling of beer by the bucket or pitcher full. Now it does not seem to us that this promotion is vital enough to national prosperity that it should be done through the retention of the stamp taxes, which are a burden on all legitimate business.

The repeal of stamp taxation would benefit the entire business world, while the abolition of the war tax on beer would help nobody but the brewers. It would put $33,000,000 per year into their pockets. Congress will make a mistake if it yields to their clamor. It will offend the great mass of the American people. The Republican majority in Congress cannot afford to make so great a tactical political blunder.

KRUGER AND WILHELM.

The refusal of Emperor Wilhelm to see Mr. Kruger, and the remarks of the German press that the latter will not be a welcome visitor to Germany, have pained and discouraged the old Boer chief. But Mr. Kruger should realize that conditions have changed since the Kaiser's telegram to himself, at the beginning of the Boer war. The Chinese affair has brought Germany and England into close relations, and Wilhelm is not willing to give his new ally any cause for compaint.

He knows, too, that there is no possibiity of any other outcome to the Boer situation than the absorption of the Transvaal and Orange Free State by the British empire. The only possible mode of interference is by war; and the dangers of an European conflict are too great to be undertaken except for the gravest of reasons. The Emperor of Germany might be perfectly willing to have the Boer states retain their independence, to serve as a check on British progress in Southern Africa, but there is no good reason why he should go to war ta this juncture to save them from the results of a war the Boers themselves invoked.

GAGE'S CONFIDENCE.

The finances of the United States government are certainly in a most excellent condition when the Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, can recommend a reduction of the revenues by thirty million dollars a year, and at the same time express full confidence in his ability to place fifty million dollars yearly in the sinking fund for the purpose of reducing the bonded debt of the nation.

There is nothing in American financial concerns that will excite more attention—and envy, too—among European governmental financiers. Every nation across the Atlantic is sorely pressed to find money enough to meet national expenditures. More borrowing, more bonds, is the rule beyond the herring-pond. But in this rich and prosperous land, our Secretary of the Treasury offers to reduce the revenue and promises to resume the Republican practice of paying off the bonds, all in one breath!

Last year Chicago averaged twelve deaths per week from typhoid fever. This year the average is but five per week. This improvement is due to the drainage canal. Before, the filth of the city was partly emptied into the lake and contaminated the drinking water. Now it is swept through the canal into the Illinois river. The drainage canal, in improved sanitation, is returning to Chicago its cost and more.

They are not using as much ammunition down in Kentucky as they did a year ago, which proves that even a state like Kentucky is growing better.

PAY OFF THE BONDS.

The Democrats are showing their hand on the bill to reduce the war taxes by $40,000,000. The Democratic representatives on the Ways and Means committee are advocating the total repeal of the act; and when a vote was taken in the committee on the proposition to reduce the tax on beer by one dollar a barrel, instead of the 20 per cent reduction contained in the bill, the vote was a strict party one—the Republicans standing by the present provision, the Democrats voting to take off the dollar.

Of course, this attitude of the Democrats is primarily taken for political effect. They are playing for favor from the brewing interests, and posing before the people as in favor of tax reduction. They say that, as the surplus for the present year is $80,000,000, according to Secretary Gage, the entire war tax can be wiped out.

This may be deemed good logic by the uninformed; but were this done, it would prevent Secretary Gage from carrying out his purpose of placing $50,000,000 a year in the sinking fund for the retirement and cancellation of government bonds. The Demo-Populists made a howl against the financial law of last March because, they alleged, it perpetuated the bonded debt and made permanent the interest burden. Now the leaders of that party in Congress are taking a course that will render impossible the payment of the bonds, and are themselves working to perpetuate the debt. We can not pay bonds unless we have an annual surplus of revenue to appropriate for that purpose. Leave the tax on beer, and pay off a batch of bonds every year! That is the common-sense policy.

MERCIER AS A JINGO.

General Mercier may be simply playing for popularity with the unthinking French proletariat, or he may be preparing to emulate Boulanger. At any rate, he set all France to talking of him when, in a speech in the Senate on the naval bill, he pointed out the ease with which England can now be invaded by France. He followed his intensely exciting remarks by offering a resolution that the Senate should invite the government to complete immediate preparations to mobilize the army and navy, and to organize an expeditionary force of vessels for the invasion of "perfidious Albion."

From the brief cable reports, it would seem the proposition was too daring for his colleagues of the Senate. The president ruled the resolution out of order, and the minister of marine followed this with the declaration that the government could not possibly accept such a suggestion—his remarks being received with cheers. But there is no doubt Mercier will become the idol of the hour with the masses, whose ingrained hatred of England is quite as bitter as that toward Germany. France is playing with fire, and will certainly get her fingers scorched if she does not put down such folly as Mercier's.

PINGREE A PARDONER.

Gen. W. L. White, former quartermaster general of the Michigan militia, was taken to the state penitentiary on Dec. 4 to serve a ten-year term for complicity in the state military clothing frauds. That night, at 10 o'clock, Governor Pingree pardoned both White and ex-Inspector General A. F. Marsh, convicted on same charge, on the payment of a $5,000 fine by each, in five annual instalments.

The governor's reasons are, that these men were led into the fraud by the Henderson-Ames company, a Kalamazoo concern which supplied the equipments in question; that no effort was made to indict the seven members of this firm nor their agent; that the company, as well as Marsh and White, made restitution of the money out of which the state was cheated, and therefore he thinks it right to put all the guilty ones on the same footing, by pardoning the two ex-officers, on the condition named.

That is one way of looking at it. Another is that the Kalamazoo culprits should have been indicted and tried, and sent to join White and Marsh in the penitentiary. The governor's clemency will leave the impression that if a fellow steals from the state, and is found out, he has only to pay back the amount of his theft, and go scot free. We doubt if that be a tenable theory regarding legal penalties for wrong-doing. The punishment is for the act, not because of the loss to the state, and the repayment of the latter does not wipe out responsibility for the crime, nor should it enable the criminals to escape the penalty.

TOWNE'S APPOINTMENT.

The death of Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, was a severe blow to the Republicans of the Senate, and this loss is accentuated by the appointment of Charles A. Towne, the blatant silverite, to succeed him. Fortunately, however, his term of office will be very short. The legislature-elect is strongly Republican, and when it convenes in January will choose a Republican to succeed Mr. Davis.

Mr. Towne should eschew politics. At his natal hour, some maledic star was in the ascendant in the political quarter of the sky. All of Towne's moves for political advancement have proved to be ineffective. He went into the free silver folly because he believed it would sweep the country. Its failure left him outside the Republican breastworks, and he has now taken refuge in the Democratic camp. His appointment to the Senate for some four or five weeks will merely accentuate his final slide into oblivion.

PAY FOR NEUTRALITY.

It may surprise some of the ranters who raised the bogie of an "English alliance" at the close of the Spanish war and thereafter, to find that Spain feels under obligations to Great Britain for her neutrality in that conflict. And they must be weighty, when the Spanish government is willing to cede some of her territory as a quid pro quo.

It is reported from Madrid that negotiations are progressing for an extension of the area under British sovereignty at Gibraltar; the cession of Ceuta, a port belonging to Spain on the coast of Morocco, opposite Gibraltar; and the Balearic isles, a group in the western end of the Mediterranean. The possession of these would give England still better control of that great sea. Probably the French nation will now proceed to throw a fit, and get up an agitation in favor of General Mercier's scheme for an invasion of England.

One of the numerous arguments in favor of the Nicaragua canal is that the famous trip of the cruiser Oregon from the Pacific coast to Cuban waters cost the government $100,000.

HOLLAND AND PORTUGAL.

The rupture of diplomatic relations between Holland and Portugal is because of matters growing out of the Transvaal war, though not involving the merits of that contest. When it began, a certain Herr Potts, of Lourenzo Marques, in Portuguese East Africa, was accredited as the consul at that port of both Holland and the Transvaal. Some time ago Portugal revoked his exequatur as consul of the Transvaal, it being alleged as a reason that he was using his place for political purposes. Last week his exequatur as consul of Holland was also cancelled, on the ground that he was assisting the Boers in the war, and thus compromising Portugal's position as a neutral.

This action caused indignation in Holland, which was increased by the visit of Kruger, and by the utterances of King Carlos of Portugal at a dinner given to certain British officers. These were of friendship for Great Britain, but in no wise unfriendly to the little Dutch kingdom. Holland then withdrew her minister from Lisbon, and Portugal promptly ordered home her representative from the Hague.

Though the sundering of diplomatic relations between two countries always comes before a war, it does not follow that a war necessarily follows such a severance. It has occurred many times without there being any intention of proceeding to hostilities. Nor can the right of a country to withdraw the exequatur of a consul of another nation be deemed cause for war. Hence nothing but ill-feeling is likely to result between Holland and Portugal.

The London Globe is not pleased with the portion of the President's message referring to the Nicaragua canal. It asserts the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is England's "last word," and that if we do not accept it we must abide by the Bulwer-Clayton treaty. This would be alarming, were the Globe the mouthpiece of the British ministry. But is it not; and no doubt if England will attempt to enforce any right she may possess under the treaty of 1850 against an entirely American canal.

As a rule the opening of Congress is not as sensational as its close.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

The Boer End.

The Boers are no longer a nation. That was officially declared December 7 in parliament by Mr. Chamberlain, who outlined the attitude of the government toward its new subjects. News from the continent shows conclusively that Mr. Kruger's mission has failed, and that no European government will attempt to interfere between the Boers and the British. Civil government will be given the Transvaal and Orange River colonies. Mr. Chamberlain also said the British government had laid down three objects. The first of these was to end the guerilla war. The second object was that when pacification was accomplished a crown government would be instituted. The third object was ultimate self-government. Mr. Chamberlain went on to say that he hoped the civil government he had outlined would be inaugurated in February. The municipalities would be created as soon as possible, notably at Pretoria, Bloemfontein and Johannesburg, with all municipal privileges. Afrikanders would be employed as officials as far as possible, and every man, Boer or Briton, would have equal laws and equal liberties.

Bryan's Opinion.

Mr. Bryan is reported to have made the statement that prosperity defeated him. This proves that he has not yet come to understand the nature of his insufficiency as a candidate for the Presidency. If prosperity was the cause of defeat in 1900, why was he defeated in 1896, when the people were anything but prosperous? While depression in the earlier period gave him many votes, these were by no means adequate to elect him. And while prosperity had deprived him of many of these votes in 1900, these have rendered his defeat so much more decisive. The secret of his disqualification lies in the fact that the principles which he voices appear to threaten the business interests of the country.

Portugal and Holland.

The friendliness existing between Great Britain and Portugal has finally resulted in a partial rupture of relations between Portugal and Holland. Portugal withdrew her assent to the presence of the Dutch consul at Lourenzo Marquez, and the Dutch minister has left Lisbon. Under these circumstances the Portuguese minister could not remain at The Hague. The situation has been rendered more difficult on account of the enthusiastic reception of Admiral Rawson, of the British navy, by the king of Portugal, and an ostentatious acceptance of British support and friendship. Neither nation is likely to gain anything by the rupture. Portugal will suffer the least, as British sympathy and support are of value.

Our New Navy.

Bids were opened by the Navy Department for the construction of five battleships and six armored cruisers. There were eight bidders, the older shipbuilding concerns having opposition for the first time, and, it is believed, to their loss, as the newer concerns in some instances, had lower bids. The bids did not vary greatly, though some of the new bidders agreed to deliver the vessels in six months less than the contract time.

Money in Circulation.

The money in circulation shows a net increase for the month of November of almost $19,500,000. The most noteworthy change among the items was an increase of over $15,600,000 in gold certificates, with which may be mentioned an increase of not far from $3,000,000 in gold coin. As compared with the corresponding date last year the money in circulation on December 1 showed an increase of over $180,200,000. The per capita circulation, estimated on the basis of a population of 76,975,000, is put by the Treasury experts at $28.04. This represents an increase of 22 cents for the month, and, if a comparison were made a year ago, would mark a gain of $2.19 as compared with the corresponding date a year ago.

People Want Bonds.

One of the leading features of the present financial situation is the exceedingly large demand for investment bonds. It may be noted that, while the speculative stock market exhibits declining tendencies, all good bonds are in eager request, and continued advances are being scored even in low-priced securities of that kind, which are more or less objects of speculation. There is a scarcity of high-grade railroad mortgage bonds, due to the extent to which such securities have been absorbed by investing corporations and other permanent holders.

RUINS OF UR.

Native City of Abraham and Sarah to Be Excavated by Americans.

About a year ago Dr. Edgar James Banks, our former consul at Bagdad, undertook the task of organizing an expedition to excavate the ruins of Ur of the Chaldees. His efforts have been attended with great success, and he will leave for the orient about the middle of December, according to the Washington Star. Dr. William R. Harper is president of the expedition, and Dr. Banks will personally direct the work of excavation. It is probable that a naturalist from the National Museum will accompany the expedition. The people of Washington will be interested in knowing that what may be found at Ur will be deposited in the National Museum.

Early in the fall the State department requested the Turkish government to grant a firman under which to conduct the excavations, and on November 12 a letter was received from Constantinople stating that informal permission to excavate had been obtained, and that in a month or two the formal firman would be granted.

Ur of the Chaldees is one of the most important historic sites in the world, and the name is known to every Sunday school scholar and reader of the Bible. The modern name of Ur is Mugheir, and the ruins are located about 150 miles below those of Babylon and six miles west of the Euphrates.

Although now 125 miles inland, Ur was once a seaport city, perhaps 7,000 years ago, when the northern part of the Persian gulf was not yet filled with the deposits of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers. The city was known to the early Samarian people of the country as Uru-unu-Ki—"Brothers, or Protectors' (i. e., the moon-god's) dwelling place." About 2800 B. C. Ur-ba-u built the great temple of Ur, and dedicated it to the moon-god, and the same god had a famous temple at Haran, the place where Abraham and Sarah settled after leaving Ur (Gen. ii:31), between 2280 and 2255 B. C., which accounts largely for their migrating to that northern city of the Babylonian empire. Whenever the Euphrates overflows its banks the surrounding country becomes a marsh, and the ruins, presenting the appearance of an island, must be reached in a boat; at low water it is a ride of half an hour by horseback from Nasarich. The group of mounds is somewhat oval in shape; the longest diameter from north to south is the distance of half a mile. The principal feature is a large rectangular structure at the northern end, a heap of ruins seventy feet in height, in which the platform and the two stories of a building may be seen.

The platform is about twenty feet in height and is faced with red brick to the depth of ten feet. The lower story is twenty-seven feet high, its sides measure 133 by 198 feet and its walls are supported by buttresses. The upper story is fourteen feet high, and its sides measure 75 by 119 feet and are without buttresses. The bricks are larger than those below and are cemented with mortar. The entire structure is perforated with apertures. Along the west side of the group are two parallel lines of mounds and another upon the east and south, similar to a surrounding wall. The inclosure is filled with mounds of various heights, and outside low mounds slope away to the desert. A little to the east is another group of mounds, and 500 yards to the west is the bed of an ancient canal leading to the Euphrates. In the distance, to the south, just upon the horizon, appears the summit of Abu Sharein, the ancient Eridu.

Until the present time each Babylonian ruin which has been opened by the excavator has brought some new message from the past. Nippur and Telloh have told us of the most remote antiquity. Telel-Amarna has presented us with letters written at Jerusalem just before Moses' time. Nimrud, Khorsabad and Nineveh have supplemented Hebrew history from 1,000 B. C. to 625 B. C., and Babylon, through the generosity of the German emperor, is yielding its relics of the past exilic period.

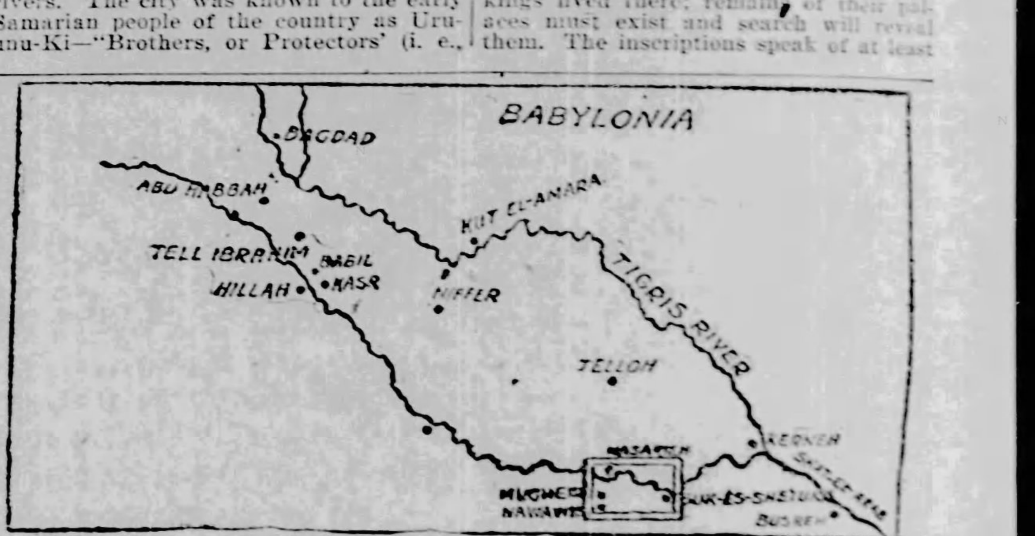
Hebrew and Babylonian history of Abraham's time is still obscure, for the excavator has not yet uncovered a Babylonian city which was at its greatest prominence during his time. Ur is such a city. From the summit of the temple ruin one may see stretching for half a mile to the south mounds, varying in height, and sloping away into the desert. In 1854 Mr. Taylor, the English consul at Busreh, dug from the ruins some bricks upon which was the word Ur-u, marking it as the original home of the Hebrews. His excavations were slight, but the results were remarkable. Shafts sunk here and there showed the construction of the tower-like temples; from the corners of its second story he took the long inscriptions of King Nabonidus, which speak of the crown prince, the biblical Belshazzar. Nearby he came upon the perfect walls of a house, and at still another place he uncovered two large jars filled with inscribed tablets. In many of the mounds were coffins containing the skeletons, engraved seal cylinders, copper and clay dishes, water jars and drinking cups, gold, silver and agate beads, copper bangles, rings, bracelets, precious stones and weapons.

Alexander the Great said that the kings of Assyria were buried in the marshes of the lower country. Their tombs may be found at Ur. What may excavations in the ruins of Ur reveal? Already we know that three dynasties of kings lived there; remains of their palaces must exist and search will reveal them. The inscriptions speak of at least five temples which have stood there; one remains, and in it we may hope to find a Babylonian library containing perhaps the original tablets from which the stories of the creation and flood were copied for the library at Nineveh. The few tablets already discovered are a part of it. The walls of the buildings may be covered with bas-reliefs and inscriptions.

The ruins must certainly conceal images of the gods, furniture, dishes, ornaments of costly metal and stone and the graves of royalty. Upon the inscriptions we shall read history now unknown.

In addition to the great value of the inscribed material which we have every right to expect to find there, it is probable also that we shall find remains of ancient art, for Ur was closely connected with Sirpurla (Telloh). The ziggurat at Ur also differs in its relation to the temple about it from the ziggurat at Nippur or that at Erech, both of which belong to the later period. The ziggurat at Ur was not raised on an enormous terrace or platform, as at Nippur and Erech, but was apparently surrounded by a wall, constituting a tremenos, or sacred precinct. The excavations of this temple, which will be a comparatively easy work, will be of great importance in the study of the construction of Babylonian temples and the history of the development of the Babylonian religion.

Fifty thousand dollars will cover the cost of excavating Ur, and the work will extend over a period of about three years. Dr. Bank's residence in the Tigro-Euphrates valley has inured him to the climate, which will enable him to conduct the work without intermission.



THE SCENE OF EXPLORATION.

PANAMA AND NICARAGUA

Two Canal Routes Compared--Nicaragua Route to Be Preferred.

The canal question now before Congress is scarcely more than a modern variation of the efforts of fifteenth century nagivators to find a northwest passage, and it has been marked by almost as many vicissitudes, says the Philadelphia North American. The De Lesseps intrigue is still fresh in history, but for all that the practicability of the Panama plan is far from being dismissed by latter-day experts. Indeed, it is still a healthy rival to the Nacaragua scheme, and final decision as to the advantage of either yet remains to be declared.

Here are the arguments in favor of both: The Panama canal, after completion, would be shorter, have fewer locks and less curvature than the Nicaragua canal. Twelve hours would be required for the Panama passage, and thirty-three for the other. On the other hand, the distance from New York to Panama is 377 miles greater than from New York to Nicaragua, and this difference in time being more than that in transit of the canals, the Nicaragua line would be more advantageous to the United States, in spite of its higher cost.

These, however, are not the only questions for national consideration. The estimated cost of building the Nicaragua canal is more than $200,000,000, while that of the Panama is only $142,000,000, a saving of $58,000,000. But then arises the question of rights. The government of Colombia, in which lies the Panama canal, has an exclusive concession thereto, which still has many years to run. It is not free to grant the necessary rights to the United States, except upon condition that an agreement be reached with the new Panama Canal company. The Isthmian canal commission, which has been inquiring into the whole matter, believes that such agreement is impracticable. The company is not willing to sell its franchise, but it will allow the United States to become owner of part its stock, and the commission considers this an unfavorable arrangement. The governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, however, are untrammeled and may freely grant to the United States such privileges as may be mutually agreed upon.

The commission has made a careful comparison of both routes, and decided, in view of the increasing size of ocean-going vessels, to fix upon a depth of 35 feet at mean low water and a bottom width of 150 feet, with some increase of dimensions at certain points. Ten years will probably be required for the completion of the work.

Estimating the commercial and political advantages of the scheme, it may be said that the tonnage which would use such a canal would amount to 7,037,077 tons annually in the course of a few years.

The United States would derive the greatest benefits therefrom, as our trade would speedily increase to such volume that it would soon surpass the total of Europe's traffic. Moreover, an Isthmian canal would strengthen the unity of the national and political interests of the United States, develop its Pacific territory and promote the commerce and industries of the entire country.

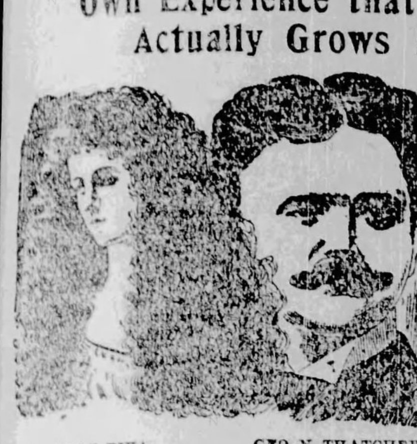
Then there are other considerations. By bringing the eastern and western sections of our country into closer relations, by reducing the time and cost of transporting our western products to Europe, and by enabling the eastern, southern and central states to reach the raw materials and markets of Pacific countries cheaply and expeditiously, the canal would more fully identify political and social interests and quicken the industrial activities of every section of the country. In brief, it will aid the United States in securing and maintaining a position of primacy in the international trade of the world.

THE RIVAL ISTHMIAN CANAL ROUTES.

The heavy black lines on this map show better than than figures can tell the relative merits of the claims put forth by friends of the contending sides.

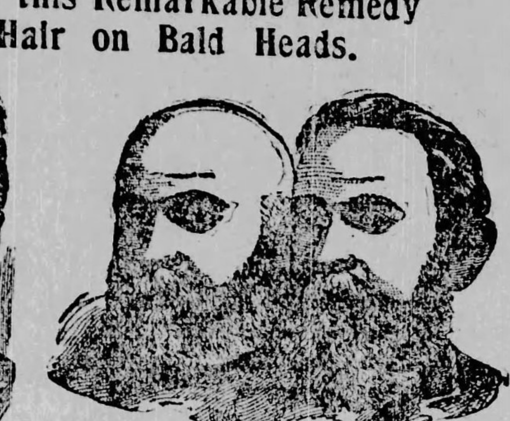
Give the Devil His Due

Try the Remedy---Don't Take Our Word Nor Any One Else's but Send for a Free Trial Package and Know by Your Own Experience that this Remarkable Remedy Actually Grows Hair on Bald Heads.



MLLE RIVA, 10 Ave. des Champs Elysees, Paris. Famous French Contralto.

GEO. N. THATCHER, Covington, Ky. Prominent Ky. Official.



PROFESSOR TURNER, of Fairmount College, Sulphur, Ky

Thousands of bald heads honestly believe there is no cure for baldness. They feel so certain about it they won't try—they imagine theirs is a peculiar case beyond remedial agencies—the Foso treatment they regard as merely "another advertised hair grower." But why not take the chance? Why not have the little faith to send for a free trial? The remedy is pure and harmless, and the words of those who have tried it ought to convince anyone that the Foso treatment has remarkable merit or it could not stand popular scrutiny. Give the devil his due and throw unwarranted disbelief to the winds. Try the remedy that has made hair grow on heads that were supposed to be incurably bald.

The above cuts show plainly what this remedy has done for the above people, one of whom has been bald for thirty years. If you care to write any of them you are at liberty to do so.

The remedy also cures itching and dandruff, sure signs of approaching baldness, and keeps the scalp healthy and vigorous. It also restores gray hair to natural color and produces thick and lustrous eyebrows and eyelashes. Don't be side-tracked by foolish prejudice or doubt, but write at once—to-day—for a free trial. Write to the Altenheim Medical Dispensary, 2382 Butterfield Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, enclosing a 2-cent stamp to cover postage, merely giving name and address, and they will at once mail you a free trial package. It is perfectly harmless and has cured thousands.

Publishers' Column

MOORE'S METEOROLOGICAL ALMANAC AND WEATHER GUIDE FOR 1901.

This valuable work has been compiled by Willis L. Moore, Chief of the United States Weather Bureau, Washington. It is invaluable to the farmer, the horticulturist, the shipper, the mariner, the merchant, the tourist, the health seeker, and for those who wish to learn the art of weather forecasting. Printed on good paper, large type, and is brim full of valuable information. Order early. Price to Blade readers—20c.

NEW SILVERWARE OFFER REDUCED PRICES

As the holiday season will soon be here, we have arranged to supply our subscribers (and our subscribers only, remember) with a high grade of silver plated ware, which is especially suitable for Christmas, birthday or wedding gifts.

These goods are made of the finest quality of nickel silver, plated with pure silver, and are guaranteed by the manufacturers both in style and plate to be equal to the highest possible standard of excellence. The manufacturer's stamp is on each article, and if you do not find the goods to be exactly as represented, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money.

The patterns are a new and stylish design. As we anticipate large sales during the holiday season, we make our announcement now, and ask that you get your orders in early. These goods are the best we have ever sold, and our prices much less than the regular retail rates.

PRICES.

½ dozen teaspoons	$1.60
1 dozen teaspoons	2.80
½ dozen tablespoons	$2.80
1 dozen tablespoons	5.20
½ dozen knives or forks	2.35
1 dozen knives or forks	4.20
½ dozen knives and forks (in one pkg)	4.10
½ dozen dessert spoons	2.50
1 dozen dessert spoons	4.60
Sugar shell	.75
Cold meat fork	.85
Pickle fork, long	.80
Berry spoon	1.35
Mustard Spoon	.30
Preserve spoon	1.00
Jelly knife	1.00
Sugar tongs	1.00

These goods are sent by registered mail or express, all charges prepaid. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Blade Watches by Mail.

Many years experience in supplying subscribers with watches by mail at less than retail prices, has taught us that cheap goods and odd brands are unsatisfactory. There are other good watches, but that our readers may know in advance what they are buying, we make our new list herewith submitted, entirely of Walthams and Elgins. These well known names, coupled with the endorsement of The Blade, will leave no room for doubt in the minds of those who wish to order. In this list we have endeavored to meet the views of all classes, beginning with a cheap watch for common use of boys or men, and running up to better and more reliable grades. These watches are all stem set and stem wind, and all gold filled cases, are fitted with solid gold bows, hinges and thumb pieces. Write us if you desire other or special styles not listed below. We send these watches, postpaid by registered mail on receipt of price named. Address The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 9.

Waltham or Elgin open face, 7-jeweled nickel works. Case is ore silver, a composition metal of high grade. Looks and wears like silver; screw back and face, with heavy plate crystal. Price delivered by mail $5.20.

No. 11.

Case same as No. 9, fitted with Elgin or Waltham 15-jeweled movement. Price only $8.00.

No. 17.

Waltham or Elgin 20-year gold filled case, guaranteed to wear as stated, screw back. Works same as No. 9. Price, open face, by mail, $10.00; same in hunting case, $12.00.

No. 23.

Same as No. 17, except works will be 15 jewel. Price, open face, screw back, $11.50; same, hunting case, $14.00.

No. 25.

Ladies' solid gold hunting case Waltham or Elgin, 14-karat gold, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin, stem wind and set. This same watch The Blade has sold for more than ten years, and we know them to be satisfactory. Price by mail, $20.00.

No. 27.

Ladies' hunting case, 20-year, gold filled. Works exactly same as No. 25, and case just as good for all purposes. We will send this watch postpaid for $14.00.

No. 33—For Girls.

Works same as above, in open, 20-year filled case. Just the thing for girls or ladies who desire an open face. Price by mail, $11.50.

5 Year Guaranteed Plated Chains.

No. 1—Men's small link, 11 inch	$2.00
No. 2—Men's medium size link	1.75
No. 3—Ladies' gold slide chain, 48 inches	2.25

Presidential Cook Book.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1942—Highland Tam O'Shanter.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. A Tam O'Shanter cap to match a winter cloak or cape will be very fashionable this winter for schoolgirls of twelve, fourteen and sixteen. An excellent design for a jaunty,

easily made "Tam" is given in the Highland. It is the fashion to wear these caps of cloth rather than of crocheted wool.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

Joy of the Morning.

I hear you, little bird,
Shouting aswing above the broken wall.
Shout louder yet; no song can tell it all.
Sing to my soul in the deep still wood;
'Tis wonderful beyond the wildest word;
I'd tell it, too, if I could.

Oft when the white, still dawn
Lifted the skies and pushed the hills apart,
I've felt it like a glory in my heart
(The world's mysterious stir)—
But had no throat like yours, little bird,
Nor such a listener.
—Edwin Markham.

Not Compatible.

"Is he aristocratic?"

"Never. He whistles."—Indianapolis Sun.

MISS GRACE BOUTELLE DEVOTED TO FATHER

MISS GRACE BOUTELLE.

Although the re-election of Charles A. Boutelle, of Maine, to a seat in Congress will probably never reach him it is a source of great satisfaction to his daughter, Miss Grace, who is devoting her life to his comfort. As is well known, Mr. Boutelle has been for many months an inmate of a private asylum at Waverley, Mass. His mind is a complete wreck, and even the most sanguine of his friends have given up hope of his restoration to reason.

During his entire illness Mr. Boutelle's daughter has been a ministering angel. She is a beautiful young woman and was long a favorite in Washington society. She would be gladly welcomed back to the scenes of her social triumphs, but has chosen instead to remain close to her father. She has sacrificed everything to be as near the one she loves as possible. Not a day passes but she drives from her lodgings to the insane asylum to spend as many hours with the patient as the doctors will allow. By her tender and loving caresses she seems to soothe the uneasy patient, and if Congressman Boutelle recovers the doctors declare the credit will be due to his affectionate daughter.

CLEVER CHINESE SERVANTS.

Chinese servants are not only hard working and skillful, but faithful and devoted. They are clever at expedients, quick to devise, and on the whole dependable. If a Chinese cook takes a day off without leave, he will nevertheless provide an efficient substitute from his numerous relations, and if your dinner has gone wrong, he will be able to borrow something quite as good from a friend. This model servant will on very short notice become an unreasonable, unthinking creature, mad with passion, and thirsting only for blood.

—In cases of catarrh Hood's Sarsaparilla heals the tissues, builds up the system, expels impurities from the blood and cures.

LAST WINTER'S OVERCOAT.

When the stormy breezes bluster
Through the shade trees, lank and bare,
And the tiny frost flakes sparkle
In the chilly morning air,
Then we take an inventory
And o'er useful things we gloat;
Naught can wake our tender interest
Like last winter's overcoat.

Tenderly we pick the mothballs
From the pockets where they've lain,
And with sponge and brush we labor
To remove each spot and stain;
Mourning o'er the frequent tokens
Of our hungry friend the moth,
Where he foraged at his leisure
On the sleek imported cloth.

But at length, with some misgivings,
We pronounce it fit to wear;
Yet we shun our dude companions
And resent their haughty stare.
And we're apt to lose some slumber
And some envy we devote
To the man who need not worry
O'er last winter's overcoat.
—Chicago Record.

A Careful Player.

"How did that young man come out of the poker game he got into at Crimson Gulch.

"Oh," answered Three Finger Sam, "he come out all right. You see he played very conservative. He didn't take any risks whatever. He just said, 'That's good,' and kept his hands off the money."—Washington Star.

The Genius of the Class.

Oyster Bay Schoolboy—Did you know about that baby that was fed on elephant's milk, and gained 20 pounds a day?

Oyster Bay Schoolmaster (indignantly)—No, I didn't. Whose baby was it? Answer me or I'll thrash you.

The Schoolboy—The elephant's baby.—The Schoolmaster.

HELEN GOULD'S REPLY TO BEGGING LETTERS

Miss Helen Gould has adopted a scheme of "answering" begging letters by simply sending a circular. This circular, sent in a plain envelope and without a word of comment, is a compilation and analysis of the character of letters received by her in one week, and is meant to show why she cannot comply with the request. It is said that for months she has sent them out at the rate of 1,000 a week.

Only one item seems to have been omitted in this remarkable array of requests, namely: offers of marriage. It is known that Miss Gould's millions each week tempt scores of ambitious benedicts to lay their hands and hearts at the heiress' feet. It is thought that the item which occurs near the bottom of the list under the description, "126 personal letters," refers to the marriage offers.

A copy of Miss Gould's circular is appended:

1	Wishes to form colony in Cuba	$1,000,000
231	Requests for money (149 not naming sum)	187,880
91	Requests for loans (16 not naming sum)	156,203
149	Requests for loans to raise mortgages (4 not naming sum)	77,575
43	Requests to aid churches (27 not naming sum	56,931
27	Requests to aid educational institutions (22 not naming sum)	35,400
26	Donations to libraries (24 not naming sum	10,000
5	Requests to buy places	6,200
1	Anti-Saloon League of Idaho	5,000
34	Requests to aid religious and charitable institutions (30 not naming sum)	3,000
1	Wishes to sell farm	3,600
4	Wish help toward trousseau (3 not naming sum)	2,000
11	Requests for pianos (3 not naming sum)	1,400
12	Requests to buy inventions (10 not naming sum)	1,200
1	Wishes to sell ring	1,200
1	Wishes to sell brooch	525
1	Wishes donations to patriotic league	500
1	Wishes to sell Sevres vase	500
1	Wishes monument to parent	500
1	Wishes help to redeem jewels	280
1	Church organ	175
13	Treatment (cancer, morphine, Keeley, etc., 12 not naming sum)	150
1	Wishes passage to England	75
1	Wishes to sell quilt	59
1	Wishes expenses defrayed to secure prisoner's release	30
1	Wishes to get goods from storage	30
1	Wishes help to publish music	25
1	Wishes to buy set of teeth	15
1	Wishes help to get watch from pawn	8
10	Requests to aid church fairs	....
107	Requests to aid, presumably money	....
34	Requests for old clothes	....
3	Requests for watches	....
14	Requests for scholarships	....
17	Requests for advice	....
15	Requests for tickets or passes	....
1	Request to buy railroad stock	....
18	Requests to have embroidery or lace work sold	....
18	Cranks	....
8	Requests for autograph	....
17	German letters	....
6	French letters	....
4	Russian or Swedish letters	....
5	Wishing to sell manuscript	....
3	Silk for quilt	....
7	Naming child after Miss Gould	....
5	Want sewing machine	....
2	Help to publish book	....
3	Want Bibles	....
2	Want Bicycles	....
19	Advertisements, circulars, etc	....
53	Requests for positions	....
32	Requests for interviews	....
5	Wish to sell books	....
5	Wish to use Miss Gould's name	....
10	Donations toward church organ	....
1	Wishes help to become medical missionary	....
1	Wishes to bring out opera	....
1	Wishes to help bring out oratorio	....
1	Wishes electro-plater	....
1	Wishes 550 "America" cards	....
1	Wishes to sell hay claim and cows	....
1	Wishes help to open photographic gallery	....
1	Wishes peddling horse and cart	....
1	Wishes money to print 2,000 hymnals	....
1	Minister wishes horse and buggy	....
1	Wishes house so that girl can marry at once	....
1	Wishes money to enter old folks' home	....
1	Wishes invalid's chair	....
1	Wishes position to get up time-table schedule	....
1	Wishes to sell photographs of Miss Gould for his own profit	....
1	Wishes air pillows furnished to regiment of soldiers	....
1	Wishes team of horses	....
1	Wishes to go shares on alfalfa in California	....
126	Personal letters	....
25	Newspapers, marked copies	....
2	Almanacs	....
6	Books	....
31	Catalogues, pamphlets, etc	....
8	Magazines	....
1,303	Total amount named	$1,548,563

PENSIONS-INDIANS.

Report of Interior Department--The Two Main Items.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—Secretary Hitchcock, of the interior department, in his annual message, submitted to-day, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, deals exhaustively with the numerous subjects over which his department has supervision. That subdivision of the report with reference to the Indian population of the country will be found of great interest. The population of Indians, exclusive of those in the state of New York and the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, is 181,939.

Five thousand six hundred and eighteen allotments of land in severalty were made during the year, embracing approximately 890,982.25 acres. The total number of allotments of land made to the Indians since the passage of the act of February 8, 1887, number approximately 63,368, and have an aggregate acreage of 7,873,570.25.

The five nations or tribes of the Indian Territory comprise the Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, Cherokee and Seminole. The approximate area of lands embraced in the Indian Territory and controlled by these five tribes is 19,776,286 acres, with an estimated aggregate population of 84,750 Indians, including freedmen.

It is estimated that at the present time there are approximately between 350,000 and 400,000 white people, non-citizens, within the limits of the five nations.

Expenditures on behalf of the Indians for the year amounted to $10,175,106.76. For the support of schools for the Indians the sum of $2,734,245.06 was required.

The total amount of money expended on behalf of the Indian service by the government from March 4, 1789, to June 30, 1900, was $368,358,217.17.

The number of Indians who regularly receive rations, usually twice a month, is 45,270.

Indian School System.

The Indian school system does not contemplate giving the Indians what is known as a "higher education." It aims to provide a training which will prepare the Indian boy or girl for the everyday life of the average American citizen. As a consequence, the cost of instruction is mostly limited to what is usually taught in the common schools of the country, with the addition of industrial training in the trades, agriculture, and all the domestic arts. The training of some of the Indian girls as nurses is also being undertaken in a few of the schools. Non-reservation schools are, as a rule, the largest institutions devoted to Indian education, and are located off the reservations and usually near cities or populous districts, where the object lessons of white civilization are constantly presented to the pupils. The three largest are at Carlisle, Pa., Phoenix, Ariz., and Lawrence, Kan., having, respectively, 1,000, 700 and 600 pupils. Of the medium-sized schools those at Chemawa, Oregon, and Chilocco, Indian Territory, are examples, accommodating 400 each. The rest of the 25 non-reservation schools are smaller and not so thoroughly equipped for teaching trades.

There are 81 boarding schools located on the different reservations, an increase of 11 over last year; they rarely exceed 200 in capacity. They stand as object lessons among the homes of the Indians, the latter being permitted to visit their children wherever possible. The agency workshops are co-ordinated with the training received at the schools.

The government day schools numbered 147 last fiscal year, an increase of 5; they accommodate 30 to 40 pupils and are usually conducted by a man and his wife, who have a garden, some stock, a few tools, and furnish the pupils a noonday luncheon. The boys get the rudiments of an industrial education and the girls some lessons in cooking, sewing and laundry work.

The aggregate enrollment of Indian pupils during the past year was 26,451, the average attendance being 21,568.

Pensions.

The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that on June 30, 1899, there were 991,519 pensioners borne upon the roll. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, there were allowed 40,645 pensions on original applications, and the number restored to the rolls was 4,699, making a total of new names added to the rolls of 45,344. The pensioners dropped from the rolls during the year by reason of death and all other causes aggregated 43,334, leaving the number remaining on rolls June 30, 1900, 993,529, a net increase of 2,010 as compared with the previous fiscal year, 1899. The pensioners borne upon the rolls on June 30, 1900, are classified as follows, to-wit:

Widows and daughters of revolutionary soldiers, 11; survivors and widows of soldiers of war of 1812, 1,743; survivors and widows of soldiers of Indian wars, 5,109; Survivors and widows of soldiers of Mexican war, 16,503.

General laws: Army invalid pensioners, 305,980; army widows, minor children, etc., 88,463; navy invalid pensioners, 4,622; navy widows, minor children, etc, 2,314; army nurses, 646.

Act of June 27, 1890: Army invalid pensioners, 415,265; army widows, minor children, etc., 129,412; navy invalid pensioners, 15,392; navy widows, minor children, etc., 6,314.

War with Spain: Army invalid pensioners, 822; army widows, minor children, etc., 845; navy invalid pensioners, 60; navy widows, minor children, etc., 28; total, 993,529.

The number of claims adjudicated during the year was 229,720, of which 124,129 were rejections and 105,591 allowances, the latter divided as follows: Original pension claims, 40,645; restorations, 4,699; increase, issues and additionals, 44,674; accrued and duplicates, 15,573.

The report of the commissioner shows that the total number of claims of all classes pending on June 30, 1900, was 437,104, being a reduction of 40,135 claims for the fiscal year, and a reduction of 197,955 claims since June 30, 1898. Of the total number of pending claims only 155,990 are for original pension, and about 40,000 of these are duplicates, leaving about 110,000 claimants who have never received any pension.

The act of February 4, 1899, appropriated $144,000,000 for the payment of army and navy pensions. Including repayments to the appropriation ($4,898.90), the sum available for pensions for the fiscal year 1900 was $144,004,898.90.

The amount disbursed for army pensions during the year was $134,700,597.24 and for navy pensions $3,761,533.41, a total of $138,462,130.65, leaving an unexpended balance of $5,542,768.25 to be covered into the treasury, and showing an increase over the previous year's expenditure of $107,077.70.

The annual value of the pension roll as it stood on June 30, 1900, was $131,534,544, a decrease of $83,417 in the annual value of the roll from the year preceding. The decrease was brought about mainly by the death of pensioners receiving high rates of pension, and for the same reason the average annual value of all pensions for the fiscal year decreased from $132.74 on June 30, 1899, to $132.39 on June 30, 1900. The average annual value of general-law pensions has increased from $165.70 to $167.53, while the average rate under the act of June 27, 1890, has decreased from $108.99 to $108.28; and the average rate of pensions granted on account of service in the war with Spain has also decreased from $196.53 to $169.10.

It Won't Do

A "may-cure" cough medicine won't do. If it will "perhaps do its work," it's worse than worthless. If it's positive and certain, it's worth ten times its price. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the cough medicine with a record of sixty years back of it. It's the kind that cures colds and coughs.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, whooping-cough, hard colds; $1.00, most economical for chronic cases.

MERCIER FOR WAR

Wants France to Prepare for the Immediate Invasion of England.

Paris, Dec. 5.—M. Mercier caused a deep sensation in the senate yesterday during the debate on the naval bill by pointing out the ease by which England could be invaded. He demanded that the government introduce into the plan for mobilization of the army the navy methods regarding embarkation and debarkation of an expeditionary corps. The president, M. Fallieres, intervened declaring such proposals were out of order.

In the course of his extraordinary speech, Gen. Mercier said:

"In view of the possibility of war with Great Britain, the use of the army is not sufficiently taken into account. The times are now the same as they were a hundred years ago. Steam, the telegraph and the railroad have rendered the problem of the invasion of England much easier of solution. Moreover, England herself is no longer the same. The Transvaal war has shown that the British army, although brave, is not equal to the task which England expected it to perform. The British navy is powerful, but it has many coasts to defend.

"France, therefore, is numerically England's equal at certain points, and is even her superior in the instruments of destruction. History furnishes many instances of mutiny in the English navy at the moment of battle. A landing in England is, therefore, not beyond reason. This is not only my opinion, but that also of high naval officers. The British premier recently expressed significant fears, and if the principle of landing is admitted, the practical means of execution may be discussed.

"I venture to think that the work I prepared while commanding an army corps could serve as a basis for such a project, which would not be expensive."

At this point, protests were raised, and M. Fallieres asked Gen. Mercier not to enter into the details of the scheme. Gen. Mercier replied that the scheme could be "held over the head of England like the sword of Damocles," and he proposed a resolution that the senate should invite the government to complete immediately preparations for the mobilization of the army and navy by preparing everything necessary to embark and disembark as rapidly as possible an expeditionary corps.

Protests were raised from various benches, and M. De Lanessan, minister of marine, followed the president's ruling that the motion was out of order in the present debate, by declaring, amid cheers, that the government could not possibly accept it.

SOUTH DAKOTA WOMAN HONORED BY HER SEX

MRS. CHAS. N. HERRIED.

Governor-elect Herreid, of South Dakota, is very proud of his talented wife. She is prominently identified with all movements that concern the interests of her sex in the "flecker-tail state." She is a typical western woman, and was born in Mindora, La Crosse county, Wis., February 6, 1859. Her father, Henry Harrison Slye, was a pioneer of Wisconsin, and was formerly from New York state. Mrs. Herreid attended the public schools and later went to Galesburg university. After leaving college, she taught in the public schools until her marriage in 1861. Two years later she removed to South Dakota with her husband, and has since been a resident of that state.

She became a charter member of the Eureka chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star six years ago, and was the first worthy matron. She has represented her chapter in the sessions of the grand chapter, and has occupied other prominent positions. She is also a member of the W. R. C. and Degree of Honor, and has acted as president of the various societies of the Presbyterian church, of which she is a member. Miss Herreid is an up-to-date woman, and keeps abreast of the times by systematic reading and study. She has two children—Grace Mae, 15 years old, who is attending Dakota university at Mitchell, and Roscoe Conkling, 12 years old.

COLONY OF BOERS.

New York, Dec. 6.—A real estate firm announced yesterday that a colony of Boer farmers is to be established on Long Island, between Hicksville and Siosset. According to the firm, they have signed a contract for 1,113 acres of land with the "Boer refugee aid committee," and expect 23 families of Boers here on December 28. Seventy families in all are to live on the tract, according to the promoters, and each is to have from five to twenty acres.

Final arrangements for the establishment of the Boer colony on a large scale have been closed within the last few days. The first delegation of 23 families will come to this city by way of Delagoa bay and Marseilles. The others will follow within a month until 70 families are on the ground. They represent the best class of the South African farmers, and three-fourths of them come from the Transvaal, and the rest from the Orange Free State

Roosevelt Going West.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—A special to the Record from Meeker, Col., says: Vice President-elect Roosevelt is coming to Colorado this winter for a hunting trip. He has notified the proprietor of the hotel here to reserve accommodations for him and his party the week before the New York legislature meets in January. The object is to kill mountain lions.

DID NOT CURE.

But Greatly Helped by Change of Food.

A lady in Harrisburg, O., is frank enough to say that while she has been helped, she was not entirely cured in the change of food and taking up Grape-Nuts food. She says she began eating rich and highly seasoned food when she was young, and followed it until she set up a bad stomach trouble, with severe attacks of nervous sick headache.

Finally rheumatism of the joints set in, and now some of her joints are dislocated by the heavy deposits forming about them and pushing them out of place, so that she is almost helpless. Her nervous system was wrecked and the optic nerve affected so that she could not read without bringing on nervous prostration and insomnia that would last two or three nights.

"Last fall I heard of, and commenced the use of Grape-Nuts as a food. It has since been both food and medicine to me, for I have taken very little medicine since I began to use it. After ten months I find a great improvement in my brain and nerve power, am no longer troubled with sleeplessness, I suffer very much less with my rheumatism, and can read several hours a day, one day after the other, and sleep well at night.

"I am by no means entirely cured of rheumatism, but I have been made so much better by the use of Grape-Nuts food that I am sincerely thankful for it." This name will be furnished by the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

E. G. RATHBONE'S GREAT SPLURGE

Statement of the Extravagant Sums Spent by Him in Havana.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the senate committee on relations with Cuba, has made public the statement prepared by the auditing division of the war department, showing the expenditures made by E. G. Rathbone, late director of the department of posts for Cuba. The statement is included in a volume of 291 pages, and covers the period from January 1, 1899, to April 30, 1900. There are no remarks, and the book is a solid mass of figures, showing not only the disbursements made by Rathbone, but giving the items disallowed upon re-examination, as well as those allowed. The total disallowances for the sixteen months were $72,631.

The first disallowance was on account of an expenditure of $850 for a Duchess carriage, made on the 28th of February, 1899. After that time there were frequent disbursements for the director general's carriage service. March 2 he paid $202 for a set of harness and carriage "auxiliaries;" April 7, $12 for a Jipigapa hat, and for another hat for his coachman, with rosette, and on the same date $306 for harness, etc. Rent for the coachman, stable, etc., seems to have been regularly paid out of the public funds at the rate of $110 per month, and in one or two instances the hostler's salary was thus supplied. All the coach furnishings were provided in this way. In May, 1899, a uniform costing $40, a pair of boots costing $15 and another hat costing $9 were bought for the coachman. June 9, a rain coat costing $26 was supplied to that individual. The coach later was supplied with rubber tires, at an expense to the public of $110. In addition, there were many miscellaneous charges for stable rent and for carriage and car hire.

All of the payments made to C. F. W. Neely, chief of the financial bureau of the department, appear to have been carefully scrutinized and many of them were disallowed. Most of the payments made to him apparently were made on account of office furnishings, freight, drayage, moving, advance in salaries, etc. There are two or three items in his accounts of from $10 to $20 for the payment of laundry bills for the director general's coachman. On October 14, 1899, $5,123 was paid to Neely on account of "loss on Spanish gold taken to the United States," and this was disallowed, as were several other minor charges in connection with the transaction. Neely made a trip to the United States, going as far west as his old home in Indiana, under the direction, it is stated in the report, of the director general, and many of his charges in that direction were disallowed upon re-examination, but not, of course, until they had been paid. He also made advances to Rathbone and to W. E. Wilmot on account of trips to the United States, which were not sanctioned by the auditor. Some of the items in this connection amount to as much as $500.

In April, 1899, Mr. Rathbone made a visit to this country, under the claim that it was made in obedience to the orders of the postmaster-general, but the auditor finds that the trip was not authorized and refuses to sanction the entire expenditures, which was an even $500. Similar action is taken with reference to the purchase of an enameled tube for the department of posts secured at a cost of $42. Attorneys and notarys were paid $110 for services in connection with the leasing of Mr. Rathbone's residence. There were also charges for plumbing and paper hanging at the residence, and for a chandelier in the billiard room of that establishment. In one case the rent of the house was paid from the public funds. The house also appears to have been furnished at the cost of the public. In December of 1899, and January of 1900, several bills were paid to New York and Washington firms by Rathbone one aggregating $925, another $568, one of $133, one of $121, and another of $1,356. The last bill includes 240 entries and covers many articles of domestic use, such as cloths, gloves, scarfs, toilet articles, cuspidors, champagne and other wine glasses, tableware, kitchen utensils, bedsteads, bed room sets, bed clothing, etc. There were also many disallowances on account of office furniture purchases, and in some cases portions of the payments are found to have been legitimate, and others not so. In one case shirts, collars and cuffs were charged to the government.

All the payments made to R. H. Cowen & Company, of Muncie, Ind., for printing and stationery, aggregating several thousand dollars, are found to have been illegitimate. Mr. Neely seems to have bought several hundred dollars' worth of photographs at government expense, and also a great deal of stationery outside of that ordered from the Muncie firm, but these items are all pronounced illegitimate.

The auditor recommends the disallowance of $12,281 spent for repairs on the department building, and also a deposit of $12,000 "erroneously credited to Rathbone."

MILLENIAL CELEBRATION.

Philadelphia, Dec. 8.—The American tribute to the memory of King Alfred the Great, the one thousandth anniversary of whose death is to be commemorated by the English speaking peoples next September, will be arranged by Philadelphians. Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison, wife of Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, who is in charge of the celebration, has announced an executive committee of representative Philadelphians, who will appoint committees in all the large cities to aid in the observance of the occasion.

A memorial hall, to be used as a museum, and a heroic bronze statue of King Alfred, their cost to be $150,000, will be dedicated next September, in the city of Winchester, the king's capital and burial place.

BARGAIN SALE Remnants OF SILK RIBBONS

BEAUTIFUL SILK RIBBONS ALMOST FREE

To close out our tremendous large stock of Remnants of Silk Ribbons, which is the largest in quantity, value and variety in New York City, we have marked the prices way down. These are the most beautiful Silk Ribbons in the East, and at this remarkable mark-down sale we are making an unprecedented and unparalleled BARGAIN OFFER. These beautiful Silk Ribbons were recently purchased at wholesale auction sales at prices which will enable our lady customers to secure unheard of bargains. We are overstocked and must sell them at a greatly reduced price from their real value. These ribbons are really very fine ribbons. Please do not judge them by our MARK-DOWN PRICES. They are bought in very large quantities at wholesale auction sales, and we generally buy for spot cash all the ribbons a mill has. We have bought as high as $2,000 worth of these beautiful Silk Ribbons at one time, and they are certainly of most excellent value. We are anxious to sell a lot of these rare Silk Ribbons in every neighborhood, as their beauty and value at OUR CUT PRICES will sell lots of them to your lady friends.

Now, remember, these remnants are all from one to two and three yards in length, and many of them are the finest quality of Ribbons in the market, of different widths, in a variety of fashionable shades; in fact, nearly all colors are represented; also different kinds of Ribbons adapted for bonnet strings, neckwear, trimming for hats and dresses, bows, scarfs, etc., etc. No lady can purchase such fine Ribbons as these at any store in the land for many times our price, so that the bargains offered by us should be taken advantage of by our customers.

Our stock of Silk Ribbons, from which we put up these 25-cent packages, consists of Crown Edge, Gros Grain, Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocade, Striped Ottoman, and various other styles of Plain and Fancy Silk Ribbons suited to the wants of our lady friends.

We put up carefully assorted packages of Silk Ribbons, assorted colors, no remnants less than one yard long, and all first-class, useful goods.

We will send 1 package for 25 cents, silver, or 26 cents in 2-cent stamps. Carefully packed in boxes, postpaid, upon receipt of price. Address

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AGENTS Wanted—Good pay; work at home; no canvassing. Compound Supply Co., Macon, Ga.

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$25.00 REWARD!

My daughter, Elsie J. Pennington, is missing from home, and I will pay $25.00 for information of her whereabouts. She is 18 years of age, her weight is 120 pounds, light complexion, eyes slightly sore, and a nick out of one ear. All persons are hereby warned not to harbor her under penalty of the law. Elsie Josephine Pennington, come home to your baby and I will be qualified to the contract we made.

G. W. PENNINGTON, Bluefield, West Virginia.

$500 IN CASH FREE

E	I	A
H	O	M
P	O	N
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R	T	E

Can you arrange these 15 jumbled letters so they will form a part of the title to one of the best papers in the land? If so, you may share in the distribution of $500, which will be given for doing a little work for us. In arranging the letters, use them only as many times as they appear, and no letter can be used which does not appear. This and other most liberal offers are made to introduce one of the most interesting monthly papers in the United States and Canada. The current issue has many most interesting stories, and a copy will be SENT FREE to each person answering this advertisement. Try and get your share of the $500. We do not want any of your money. We would like you to use a postal when answering this, with the solution plainly written, and your address in full. You will hear from us by return mail. Address THE METROPOLITAN AND RURAL HOME, 22, North William St., New York City, N. Y.

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NEW BATLLESHIPS.

Bids Opened for Five New Ones--Enormous Contracts to Be Let.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Bids were opened at the navy department to-day for the construction of five new battleships and six armored cruisers, aggregating a total displacement of 154,000 tons, and comprising the largest consignment of material for the navy ever contracted for at a single bidding. The three battleships authorized by the act of March, 1899, were never contracted for, owing to delays in the procurement of armor bids, in the completion of designs, and controversy as to whether the new superimposed turret should be used in their construction. Inability to reach a satisfactory conclusion in regard to such matters delayed the construction of three armored cruisers authorized by the same act. These points have been adjusted.

The five new battleships, namely, the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Virginia and Rhode Island, are divided into two classes to compromise upon the controversy as to their turret systems. Three are to be sheated and coppered, and will carry superimposed turrets; the other two are to be unsheathed vessels, having the "quadrilateral arrangement" of eight-inch turrets. To meet the contingency that the bids may be in excess of the authorized cost, the bidders were, however, invited to submit plans in each case for both sheathed and unsheathed ships.

The six armored cruisers represent the highest development of the naval constructor's art, for Chief Constructor Hichborn has not only managed to design in them ships as fleet as any foreign nation can boast, but has endowed them with the qualities of battleships at many points. Three of these ships are to be sheathed and three are to be unsheathed. Of a less displacement than the battleships, 13,800 tons in the case of sheathed and 13,400 in the case of the unsheathed cruisers, the vessels are still considerably longer, being 502 feet on the water line, with a breadth of 70 feet, and a draft of 26 feet, 6 inches.

THE MODERN MOTHER

Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant Syrup of Figs, when in need of the laxative effect of a gentle remedy, than by any other. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, Syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

Constipation

Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

The Household

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

OPTIMISM.

When worried with troubles, with dangers you cope,
And the skies are all lowering and gray,
Don't stay in the low grounds of sorrow and mope,
But flee to the hill of rejoicing, and hope
For the dawn of a kindlier day.

Oh, do not despond, neither faint in the race
Heaven portions to all of mankind!
Then labor and plan for the best in your case,
Reduce your expenses with bright, smiling face,
Be light hearted and tranquil in mind.

If harassed by debt do not loiter round so!
Keep plodding along with a smile.
The tide of success will o'ertake you, and lo!
The gales of good fortune will merrily blow,
And your ship will come after a while.

Your ship will come sailing from over the sea,
Lightly borne over rocks of despair;
The beacon of cheerfulness brings it to thee.
'Tis wafted o'er waves with contentment and glee,
Richly laden with treasures most rare.
—E. P. Dickerman.

"Killing for Fun."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Men," said the quaint Eben Holden, "are the mos' terrible of all criters, an' the meanest. They're the only critters that kill fer fun."

I could not help thinking of this expression when I read in the Times of last Monday, the amazing and shocking—yes, shocking, under the circumstances—account given by a Toledo minister of the Gospel, of the killing for sport of a deer, during his summer outing, that seeming to be the height of his vacation ambitions. He told this, too, on Sunday evening, in his pulpit, whence he, presumably a disciple of the loving Jesus of Nazareth, is supposed to give forth to his people lessons of gentleness and kindness, of forbearance and mercy. And he stood before them on that Sabbath night, when his duty was to speak what would inspire them to live towards the highest ideals of life, which would give them strength to meet the trials, sorrows, and disappointments that the week to come would inevitably bring—stood there and proudly related the story of how he shot down his first deer. Here are two or three paragraphs from the newspaper report, which I would be glad to think were incorrect:

It was 10 o'clock, the sun was shining clear and warm. Suddenly I heard the brush cracking and the leaves rustling, and I saw coming from the forest to my right a fine deer, his antlers glistening in the sunlight. He was as sleek and glossy as those I had seen in the zoological gardens, and I determined that he should be my first deer. I waited until he reached an open space, where no trees or brush obstructed my view, and I fired. I was certain if I had not killed my deer I never could kill one. But he went on as though nothing had occurred; he ran no faster, if as fast, after I had fired, than before.

I watched my prize disappear in the thick underbrush. I waited the coming of the dogs, for I thought he was being pursued by the hounds. But silence reigned. I started in the direction in which he had gone. I returned and commenced the tedious practice of tracking my game in the dry leaves. I proceeded on my hands and knees and succeeded in finding an occasional footstep but not one drop of blood. I had proceeded for perhaps 50 yards, when I looked up to see the next footprint, when just before me in a little basin, I saw my deer, as quiet as death, his eyes wide open. I had no fever before this time, but now I had a strange feeling. I looked about me. I was alone. Every picture of deer I had ever seen seemed before me; every hunting story came back; I doubted my senses. I arose from my kneeling posture, I approached stealthily, for I had been told that they were dangerous as long as they batted their eyes; I held my gun in position to fire. I seized a horn; I shook it; not a motion. I placed my hand on his body; it was warm, and I had killed my first deer. There I was alone with my prize.

Only think of it! He hears the leaves rustling and then sees coming towards him from the forest "a fine deer, his antlers glistening in the sunlight." He notes his grace and vigor and determines to take from the beautiful, inoffensive creature for sport, for the love of killing, mind you, what God has given, and what once robbed of man cannot restore, his life. And so from his hiding place he fires the cowardly shot into the unsuspecting animal. Imagine the Master doing this, setting such example to his disciples!

I do not know this minister. I doubt not he is a good man, according to his light, and honestly means to do his duty well, but it is hard to see how he can reconcile a summer's "killing of God's creatures for fun" with his profession of a teacher of the Divine law of love.

It is a common thing, I know, and held to be legitimate and right, this hunting and killing of the denizens of the wild wood and the feathered songsters of the air, for the sheer fun of shooting. Good men and true do it year after year, and sometimes, the more's the pity, women join in the sport. When necessity compels, when the blood is shed to answer what men call their need, there is excuse. The custom has grown out of the belief that man is supreme, and that everything has been created for his use. That lower life has its rights, and its duties to fulfil, is unthought of.

In the story of Eben Holden, before quoted from, the author has put this truth in this way. Uncle Eb had accidentally poured water upon a bee until in the down pour the little thing was drowned. He tried to bring it back to life, but in vain.

"Guilty!" he said, presently, coming back with a sober face. 'That's a dead bee. No tellin' how many was dependent on him er what plans he hed. Must a gi'n him a lot o' pleasure t' fly round in the sunlight, workin' every fair day. 'Sall over now.'" And Uncle Eb never thought of the "murdered bee" afterwards without pain.

It is this spirit of "killing for fun" that makes possible such brutality as that in the hazing of the West Point cadet, which resulted in his death. The difference lies in the fact that in the one case the killed belongs to the animal kingdom; in the other to the human, but in both it was pursuing sport to the death. Children are taught from their very cradles to disregard the sufferings of the lesser life by the examples of their elders, who "kill for fun," so it is in no wise strange that the outcome should sometimes be murderous, as in this deplorable affair.

All this will seem to many foolish and sentimental, but those who are coming to recognize the sacredness of the Divine gift of life, will also recognize the cruelty of our treatment of animals. Man is, indeed, their ruthless and unceasing enemy.

Ouida who does not always command respect because she scolds so much, yet writes most vigorously and often with truth upon her side. In her essay upon The Quality of Mercy in a recently published volume, she has said some strong things in this direction.

"To nearly the whole of humanity," she declares, "the wonderful and beautiful races with which the world teems, which are forever living side by side with the human, do not exist except in so far as they contribute to the pleasure of slaughter, or the greed of commerce, or of gambling. For to the majority of men and women all organisms except their own are as though they were not. There is no sympathy with these interesting and mysterious lives."

And then she goes on to say: "The nest of the weaver bird is to the full as ingenious and as marvelous as the dome of St. Peter's or St. Paul's. * * * The passage of the white ants through a jungle and across a continent is quite as admirable in unison and skill and order as the human march to the Chitral; and the annual flights of the storks, of the Solan geese, of the wild ducks, exhibit qualities of obedience to a chosen commander, of endurance, of observation, and of wisdom, not exceeded by any human Arctic or Australian exploring party."

If these same sportsmen who go into the woods to kill for fun would try their skill of aim upon some chosen target other than the flying bird or the hunted animal, and then take time to watch the habits of these creatures, they might chance to find a greater pleasure than in the blood shedding.

The day is coming, however, thanks to the work of men and women like Mr. Angell, of Boston, thanks to the Humane Societies who resist brutality to animals, as well as to human beings, when killing for sport, when slaughtering to answer the demands of fashion, when cruelty to the lower and helpless forms of life will be regarded as the barbarisms of the past. A great sum of needless agony has been set against civilized men and women, and it is being added to every day. With the reaching of the higher life toward which humanity, in spite of all appearances, is struggling, this will finally cease entirely.

We have all a responsibility in the bringing of this day when needless suffering and death shall no longer be inflicted upon the life lower in the scale of evolution than ourselves. Kindness and generosity, as well as justice, to all living things are atributes of the Master whose name is Love, and whom the Christian world professes to reverence, but whom it is yet far enough away from obeying in spirit and in truth.

The Cozy Corner:

Anne C. Newbiggin thus fulfils her promise to write something about "Ladies' Lodges." After giving an amusing account of a conversation she had with a wilfully ignorant and prejudiced man, on the subject of allowing his wife to join a lodge, which he refused to do, thus depriving her of a privilege he assumed to be right for himself, Mrs. Newbiggin says:

To my mind, societies—"lodges," if you so choose to call them—open a very broad field where women can exert their powers in doing good, Christian work, equal if not superior to any afforded by a church society.

One staunch church woman remarked to me: "If this is so, would you show the mercy and good fellowship to those outside your lodge that you extend to those in it? And if you are as good as church workers, why do you not give to outsiders the same help in money, in case of death, that you do to families of your members?"

To the first part of her inquiry, I answered that we certainly would, and do, show mercy and good will to all humanity, in, as I believe, a greater degree than before we belonged to the lodge. We are under obligations to help, to love, to desist from slander, and to refuse to listen to, or believe, any slanderous conversation, and to refrain from all disloyal thoughts and acts toward our sisters in fraternity. This would of itself, train us to cultivate a broader and better view of our duty to all mankind, and the world must be better for our help.

Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that this fraternity is held subject to true Christian doctrines. In regard to that part of her speech referring to the money benefits, I answer, that is merely a matter of investment. It is, in substance, the same as if a person laid away a certain sum each month in order that he might feel sure his family would be provided for in case he was taken away. This is a principle that no one can gainsay as being selfish, or unprofitable.

I asked this lady if she would feel justified in accepting money that had been laid away for such a purpose when she had not helped to earn it, or to save it. "No," she replied, "but I have often given money for Christian work and I never expect to have it returned."

We are not debarred from doing all the Christian work we please outside the lodge, but the money is not ours to use for such purposes; it belongs to members of the society, who take out this form of insurance.

I cannot go more into the details; I only wish to give my opinion that all lodges to which women are eligible for membership are a benefit to them by promoting good feeling, Christian consideration for all, and as a means of providing the means of support for their families in case of their death, or for themselves when they become old and disabled.

"Lisle," a new and very welcome correspondent, refers the matter of warts, mentioned in the letter sent by "Grandmother Wise," to the law of Suggestion, a law which, as it becomes better understood, will account for and explain many things:

I have heretofore been a quiet listener in the Cozy Corner, but when "Grandmother Wise" introduced the subject of toads, I felt impelled to the front to air my bit of experience.

My sympathies were always indiscriminately active, and the results were often strikingly peculiar, as in this toad episode I will relate. One day in spring when I was four years old, I was out in the yard with a masculine member of the family, when a big toad jumped in our path. He kicked it aside with a deprecative remark on toads; I pondered over his words, and concluded poor toady was sadly in need of a friend, so, putting aside my aversion to the reptile world, I hunted it up.

Cautiously taking it in my hand, I carried it to a secluded nook for safety. It lived and became as appreciative a pet as I ever had, and in a short time two of its friends came with it in answer to my call. I kept the strange comradeship a secret, but one day a member of the family heard me talking to them, and appeared on the scene.

After an exclamation of surprise, she told me that my hands would be covered with warts from handling toads. I ceased to touch them, but soon a big seed wart came on each hand.

I had petted the toads all summer, blissfully ignorant that they were agents of warts, but very soon after the suggestion was given, those came; six years later they were sent away as quickly, through the same law, used by my teacher.

The greater the number there are who have warts, the more there are to suggest them, but as the old way of connecting them with toads, and saying that they could be given away, taken from others, etc., has been for years considered a superstition by the supposedly wise, the sight of toads or warts does not become such an effective suggestion as then.

Many of the old superstitions, so-called, are to-day being proved truth, and the wherefore ascribed to suggestion. At that time they noted the effects and were less influenced in regard to causes, while we pride ourselves on compassing the causes as well.

Friends of the Cozy Corner sending manuscript which they wish returned if not available for our use, must send postage for that purpose. Several such letters are now in the possession of the editor, and will be held for a short time only, to enable the owners to obtain them.

"A Subscriber's Daughter" asks if "cheese cloth would do for curtains at the windows of a parlor?"

Fine white cheese-cloth makes very pretty curtains if the rest of the furnishings of the room are in keeping. There should be two lengths at each window, and they should be looped back gracefully with white cords, or ribbons if you please, about half way between the top and bottom of the lower sash. If the young lady is given to knitting or crocheting lace, she can make a border for her curtains that will add very much to their appearance.

"A Subscriber" from Iowa, asks for a poem containing these words:

"The good Great Spirit loves
His white children best."

The words were supposed to be uttered by the Indians after attending the celebration of the first Thanksgiving Day at Plymouth.

"In Search," also from Iowa, says some very kind words for the Blade, and the editor of the Household page, which are appreciated, and asks if some one can tell her where she can obtain the song entitled: "The Ring my Mother Wore." The first verse of the song is this:

The earth has many treasures rare,
In gems and golden ore,
My heart hath one more precious far—
The ring my mother wore.

"J. A. P."—If your eyes are weak from over-use rest them as much as possible for a week or two, and bathe them frequently with cold, salt water. Often relief may be obtained for smarting eyes by dropping into them hot water and covering them with a cloth wet in as hot water as you can bear, renewing it as often as it becomes cooled. Care should be taken that no pressure should be placed on the eye when covering them with compresses of any kind.

If these simple remedies do not produce relief, you had better consult an oculist at once.

WHAT TO BUY FOR CHRISTMAS

"A Country Woman" asks for suggestions for Christmas gifts, other than home-made ones. It is a large undertaking to tell, even a portion, of the articles that are displayed in the shop windows at this time of the year, and with no knowledge of the tastes of the writer's family it may be difficult to mention the right things.

There are, of course, always the books, which can be obtained now for such reasonable prices, and to suit the taste of every member of the family.

A gift that will be sure to appeal to every housekeeper is the fine table linen and towels that come in such lovely patterns that it is a delight to the eye as well as a comfort. A very pretty pattern for a towel, that was seen recently, was shells scattered over a smooth, damask ground. The ends were finished with a row of two-inch wide Mexican drawn work, just above the hem. The towels were a gift sent from a down-east friend, and carried, in the design, the memory of pleasant days spent by the sea shore.

If something useful as well as ornamental is desired, nothing could better fill the requirements than some of the fine fur collarettes and capes that are shown at very reasonable prices. In jewelry, the Nethersole bracelet seems to be in great favor and can be obtained in sizes for both the small and larger girls; the "baby" bracelet for girls from two to four years, costing twenty-five cents each, and from seventy-five cents to a dollar each for the larger ones.

For the dressing table and writing desk are all kinds of things, combs, brushes, jars for cold cream and other toilet accessories, with silver backs and tops; shoe-horns and button hooks of sterling silver, envelope openers, paper-knives, monogram seals, writing sets comprising inkstand, pen holder, wax candles in silver, stands, seals, paper, envelopes, etc.

Pocketbooks in the greatest variety are shown and the chatelaine purses are very pretty. All are so moderate in price that any purse can be suited.

For gentlemen there is the always-useful gifts of pocket handkerchiefs, neckties, silk umbrellas, smoking sets and lounging jackets, while the traveling bags for the men contain as large assortment of bottles and brushes as that of the ladies.

With these hints to begin with, no one will need to have any difficulty in selecting suitable presents for each member of the family, and it is a pleasing fact that the indications are that the money forming the most important part of Christmas shopping is more plenty now than for several previous years.

A PLAINT.

Ethereal kisses, Charlotte Russe,
A sweetened cream whip turned to ice,
A soul-absorbing macaroon,
A custard that is gone too soon,
A loaf of sponge-cake, light and airy,
An eggfroth balanced like a fairy—
Each one, my wife says, has its use,
And I suppose is very nice;
But sometimes I would give my head
For just one slice of ginger-bread.
—Katharine Brainerd Barber.

CHRISTMAS COOKING.

A request has been received for a recipe for Temperance Mince Pies. Here is one taken from a very old book of recipes:

Temperance Mince Pies.

Boil five pounds of meat in water enough to have one quart when the meat is tender. When cold, chop very fine with one quarter of a pound of suet, or salt pork, three and a half pounds of sugar, three of chopped apple, two and a half of raisins, one of Sultanaas, one of citron, one pint of any fruit syrup you may have, one grated nutmeg, a table spoonful each of salt, cinnamon, cloves and allspice. Into the water remaining after boiling the meat put the apples, sugar, citron and raisins and let them cook for twenty minutes. Have the chopped meat mixed with the spices and salt and over this pour the boiling apple, etc., stir it all well together and add the pulp and juice of three lemons.

This will be so well cooked that, if preferred, the crusts may be baked separately and the mixture heated and placed in them when needed.

Mince Pies Without Meat.

To twelve apples chopped fine, add six beaten eggs and a half pint of cream; add spice, sugar and fruit as you would for meat pies.

Mock Mince Pies.

One cupful of molasses, one cupful of sugar, half a cupful of vinegar, and half a cupful of butter. Boil together for a minute and add three pounded and sifted crackers, two beaten eggs and spice to suit the taste.

A DESERVED TRIBUTE.

Many citizens of South Dakota recall the visit of Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson and the interest she inspired in the George Washington Memorial association, of which she was founder and president. That she is exceptionally remembered is evidenced by a beautiful ceremony held in Wind Cave not long ago in her honor. One of the most notable chambers in that cave of wonders was dedicated the "Richardson Washington Memorial" chamber. Wind Cave is one of our Western treasures, and to possess an inheritance there is to be particularly favored. Present at the ceremony were one of the state officers of the association, several charter members and a distinguished party from the East and South.

The ceremonies consisted of the reading of a poem written for the occasion by Philip Kellar, a short address by one of the charter members, emphasizing Washington's life-long hope of a national university and delineating the exalted purpose of Mrs. Richardson in the George Washington Memorial association. Her friends and co-workers were fortunate in securing this most majestic room in the vast underground temple. The group of enthusiastic men and women stood in solemn sanctuary entranced by the gleaming minerals, carved walls, decorated ceilings and wonderfully colored frieze. Opening into the Richardson room on one side is that of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on the other the magnificent hall of the Tabernacle.

The cave itself has well been called an underground palace. Quoting from the Hot Springs Star:

"The party were five hours and a half underground, walking continually, and saw only the beginning of the splendor and majesty of Wind cave. The farther one penetrates into the mighty mystery, the more marvelous it is. The hundreds of feet beneath the earth's surface, the purity of the air, that gives phenomenal strength to even delicate women, in miles of walking and climbing, the exquisite beauty of form and color, throughout the cave, as if the hand of genius had carved and painted there for centuries; above all, the vastness of conception and execution, combine to make Wind cave one of the world's wonders."

Here is the poem:

In the Little Peoples' playground,
'Neath the Black hills in the west,
Where the wind is ever grieving
For the fairies now at rest;

From Atlantic's shore far distant;
In the middle of the land
Which the Father of our country
Saw in visions, great and grand;

Is this chamber draped in whiteness,
Symbol of the purest thought,
Dedicated to the purpose
Which he hoped would once be wrought;

That the children of our nation
May at home learn all they need
In a school by country guarded,
Free from kingly craft and creed.

A memorial to his wisdom;
A remembrance of his dream
Which a woman's love and working
Has made less than idle seem.

Washington's the hope and vision;
Ellen Richardson's the skill
To commence the work he asked us
In his first and latest will.

This dedication gives to Mrs. Richardson and her work, a chamber not less splendid than was the great cave of Abou Simbel built to honor Ramesis, the Second. This is but one of the many tributes bestowed upon this noble woman for her faithful service. In the Arctic ocean is a beautiful island named by the geographical survey of the Smithsonian institute, Richardson island. Her work is now of national fame. She breathed life into the century-dead bequest of Washington. She taught little children, college youths and their parents one fact in history of which many people are lamentably ignorant—that Washington left a bequest to this nation for the building of a national university. A Boston woman, she made the work national, and brought to it all the forceful, magnetic attributes she so abundantly possessed.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

December Poem Study.

The solid men of Boston make no long orations,
The solid men of Boston drink no deep potations.

As the papers from "Henrietta" and "Fern Glendale" were unavoidably omitted from last week's paper, we give them now:

"Henrietta."—God knows when we honor Him. When we work merely for self-aggrandizement, when we do our good works from selfish motives, we have our only reward in the pleasure we receive from the praise of men. Many so-called good works would never have been done if the doer did not expect that his name would be attached to them. Some people seem to think that if they give liberally of money to building churches and for charity, that it will make amends for their lack of true Christianity, but if we would truly please God, and receive a reward from Him, we must love Him and keep His commandments in spirit and in truth.

"Fern Glendale."—There are many heroes whom the world has never acknowledged, who have faced no guns, blown no bugle-blast, conquered no cities, taken no captives, who will at the last day stand higher than those whose names have been heard from one end of the world to the other. These are the workers in everyday life. But God judges very differently from man, and although on earth the crown may be placed on the head of one who is unworthy in heaven, in heaven all will be changed and the garland of true worth will encircle the brow of him who deserves it.

It sometimes happens that men who are famous in this world will be counted as paupers in heaven because in their mad rush for earthly fame, they have neglected the most important duties they owe to mankind, and their glory is that their names are graven deepest in the marble, and will remain longest to be admired by the world.

Those who are building "for God" do not care for fame, but are satisfied to know that their work is done well, knowing their labor is not lost, but the record is kept in heaven of work faithfully performed.

"I do not ask for any crown
But that which all may win;
Nor seek to conquer any world,
Except the one within."

One by one, Miss Prudence's girls and boys are returning, and they need never fear they have been forgotten, nor that they will not always receive a welcome from the Chaperone whenever they come. To-day we hear from "Bitter Sweet:"

I wonder if I am still considered a member of your charming circle? It has been more than four years since I took my last ride in the Merry-Go-Round. So much has occurred since then that I hardly know myself as the same person I was then, and shall not be surprised if none remember "Bitter Sweet."

I wonder often what has become of those who were with us in 1894-5. "Queen Mab," Missouri Dick, Mollie Dr., Edwin, Robbie—where are you? I think, with all respect to the newer members, that we older ones should try to bring the column up to the pleasant, chatty affair it used to be.

I have not seen The Blade regularly for four or five years, as I have not been in any one place for very long at a time. I am now serving as a Kansas school-ma'am. I guess this has been one of my "days." Everything has gone wrong, and to-night I feel like taking a vow to quit the ranks of teachers forever. I wonder if other teachers ever feel in that way, and what they do to remedy matters?

"Henrietta" sends this little original verse for "Oleta F.'s violet party:"

Of all the modest flowers
I choose you as my pet.
Sweet and serene,
I crown you queen,
O lovely violet.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

Banner Puzzler for November.
ILLI NOIS.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American statesman, the thirteenth President of the United States, and was born in Cayuga Co., New York, January 7th, 1800. He is said to have reached the age of 19 years before he had ever seen a grammar or a geography, nevertheless, he rose to eminence in the legal profession, was elected to the State Legislature in 1829, and to Congress in 1832. In 1841 he was appointed chairman of the ways and means committee, and under his auspices the celebrated tariff of 1842 was prepared and carried through the House. In 1848 he was elected Vice President of the United States, and in July, 1850, he succeeded to the Presidency on the death of General Taylor. During his administration, he sent out the expedition under Commodore Perry for opening the ports of Japan to American commerce. He retired from office March 4th, 1853, and resided in Buffalo until his death which occurred March 8th, 1874.

2.—CHARADE.

In cooking, some claim you must not
FIRST, if you wish to be healthy;
Each LAST you must wisely improve,
If ever you hope to be wealthy;
That which on the WHOLE is begun,
Is liable ne'er to be done.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

If a spherical ball of ashwood 3 inches in diameter, is placed in a dish of water, how much will it raise the liquid, provided that the specific gravity of the wood is .845, the diameter of the dish 5 inches, the sides of the dish perpendicular, and there is water enough to float the ball?

W. T. Oregon.

4.—BROOM-STICK PUZZLE.

O
O
O
O
O
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X O X X
X X O X X
X X O X X
X X O X X

1.—A consonant.
2.—To be in debt.
3.—A personal pronoun.
4.—A square used by carpenters.
5.—Myself.
6.—A beverage.
7.—Custom.
8.—A pointed weapon used by the aborigines.
9.—To commit larceny.
10.—To dance.
11.—To cut off.
12.—The foundation.

Centrals reversed, form the broomstick upon which many a so-called witch was driven out of the world.

5.—SUPERSTITIOUS PI.

Some things none of us like to do.
1.—Ese het nomo roev uro flet surehold.
2.—Its ta bleat thiw velwet toreh leepop.
3.—Chewt a nirfed og uto fo thigs.
4.—Negib yan krow no darfiy.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote these lines describing an Indian superstition?

"They buried the dark chief; they freed
Beside his grave his battle steed;
And swift an arrow cleaved its way
To his stern heart! One piercing neigh
Arose, and, on the dead man's plain,
The rider grasps his steed again."

Answers to Thanksgiving Day Puzzles

1.—Edward Tiffin.
2.—Plymouth Rock, Thanksgiving, Wonder Column. (First three letters in puzzle are the initials of these words, the others follow in the same order).
3.—Oyster soup, chicken pie, currant jelly, turkey, cranberry sauce, celery, pickles, pumpkin-pie, mince-pie, fruit, nuts, coffee.
4.—Gastronomy, astronomy.
5.—Early in the year 1796 arrangements were made to establish a colony in that northern portion of Ohio known as the Western Reserve. A surveying party was sent out which, coasting along the shores of Lake Erie, landed on the 4th of July at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. The band consisted of 52 persons, of whom two only were females; and there was one child. Mustering their numbers they pledged their country in water dipped from the stream and with the ordnance accompaniment of two or three fowling pieces discharging the required military salute, the first settlers of the Western Reserve spent their landing day as became the sons of Pilgrim Fathers.
6.—Longfellow wrote:

"Month after month passed away, and in autumn the ships of the merchants
Came with kindred and friends, with cattle and corn for the Pilgrims."

Chat.

Illi Nois takes the banner again, W. P. E. coming second, and Pauline third.

Correct solutions were received from Pauline, R. Davis, Illi Nois, W. P. E., William Baker and W. A. Hoyt.

Illi Nois, those "delayed letters" stood you in good stead this month.

Pauline, commend us to a puzzler who is "bound to make something out of it." Such a one is sure to succeed.

W. P. E. has this to say of "Pi" puzzles: "Whether composed of words or letters, they seem to me like sorting small potatoes out of a measure where they are all small. You have nothing left for your trouble."

W. A. Hoyt says that his old enemy the rheumatism, has prevented his attendance at the 'Cademy lately. Here's hoping he is well routed.

Several puzzlers have commented on Mr. Henley's problem. Will he please "rise and explain?"

"Two strangers were 'within our gates'" this morning, Messrs. William Baker and J. P. Buckwalter. The 'Cademites will be glad to see them often.

Marley Cranford sends this contribution to Chat: "A problem recently published reads as follows, 'What is the greatest cube that can be cut from a sphere whose diameter is 3 inches?' I have formulated two rules for finding the edge and solidity of the maximum cube it can contain. 1.—To find the edge, divide the diameter of the given sphere by the sq. rt. of 3. 2.—To find its solidity, multiply the diameter of the given sphere by the sq. rt. of 3. Applying the last of these rules the answer to the problem is 5.1964+ cu. in."

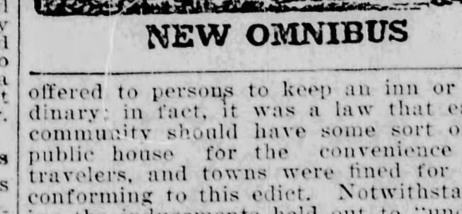
"The diameter of any sphere is the diagonal of its greatest cube."

Written for The Blade.

STAGE COACH AND TAVERN DAYS.

"Long ago, at the end of the route,
The stage pulled up, and the folks stepped out.
They have all passed under the tavern door—
The youth and his bride and the gray three-score—
Their eyes were weary with dust and gleam.
The day had gone like an empty dream.
Soft may they slumber, and trouble no more
For their eager journey, its jolt and roar,
In the old coach over the mountain."

According to Alice Morse Earle in her latest book about Colonial days, published by the Macmillan company, two influences which had a marked effect upon the settlement and development of New England, were the stage-coach and tavern. In the early part of the seventeenth century, great inducements were



NEW OMNIBUS

offered to persons to keep an inn or ordinary; in fact, it was a law that each community should have some sort of a public house for the convenience of travelers, and towns were fined for not conforming to this edict. Notwithstanding the inducements held out to "undertake an ordinary," the life of a landlord was not a bed of roses. He was governed by iron-bound rules, and his house was under the constant surveillance of the entire village, headed by the "tithing man," who was appointed to keep his eye on the proper conduct of the ordinary and its frequenters.

In spite of this meddlesome interference, taverns continued to thrive and grow apace, evoluting from the country

FOUNTAIN INN OF BEDFORD, MASS.

inn to more pretentious road-houses, to coffee-houses, and then to great, crowded hotels. The landlords of those days of patriarchal government were not free from the "meddlesome Mattie" characteristics. The curiosity and inquisitiveness of many of them was unlimited, and it is told of Dr. Franklin, "that in traveling when he was young, the first step he took for his tranquility and to obtain immediate attention at the inns, was to anticipate inquiry by saying: 'My name is Benjamin Franklin. I was born in Boston. I am a printer by profession; am traveling to Philadelphia; shall have to return at such a time, and have no news. Now, what can you give me for dinner?'"

As time advanced, the ordinaries increased in popularity. Aside from the liquid refreshments, which grew to be many and varied in concoction, there were several good reasons to justify the attendance. One of the greatest attractions was the fact that the only news paper that came to the town was kept at the inn, and regarding this the author says: "The extent and purposes to which the tavern sheet might be applied can be guessed from the notice written over the mantel-shelf of one taproom: 'Gentlemen learning to spell are requested to use last week's newsletter.'"

The tavern panorama gradually became one of great variety, as the inns were not only places of recreation, but meetings for the discussion and adjustment of affairs political and governmental were held within their portals. It was at the public houses, too, that all sorts of "shows" found accommodations, though the first attempt to produce plays in New England met with strong opposition. However, there were wily managers even in those days, and many clever ruses were invented to remove the stigma of play acting, one enterprising manager succeeding in presenting Othello as a "moral dialogue" in five parts.

Relative to the stage-coaches, which played so important a part in Colonial history, Mrs. Earle writes:

"The story of the stage-coach begins at a much later date than that of the tavern; but the two allies reached the height of their glory together. No more prosperous calling ever existed than that of landlord of an old-time stage-tavern; no greater symbol of good cheer could be afforded."

Coaching days in New England began in the first half of the eighteenth century, and the stage lines continued to be the chosen mode of land travel until the horses were superseded by steam cars. Stage drivers were a distinct type in themselves, and between them there was vast rivalry. "The test of their mettle was the delivery of the President's message. There was powerful reason for this rivalry; the letting of contracts hinged on the speed of this special delivery." The drivers were not only respected persons in every community, but they had a high idea of their own dignity and the importance of their calling. One of them is quoted as having said in answer to a passenger who kept urging him to drive faster: "When I drive this coach, I am the whole United States of America."

The establishment of railroads sounded the death knell of stage-coaches, and bitter was the hue and cry raised against this innovation. "The farmers would be ruined. Horses would have to be killed because wholly useless. There would therefore be no market for oats or hay. Hens would not lay eggs on account of the noise. It would cause insanity. There would be constant fires from the sparks from the engine. It was declared that no car could ever advance against the wind."

With the passing of the stage-lines in the east, many of the old roadside taverns fell into disuse and ultimate decay. They had served their purpose, and while some of the storied inns, together with their grotesque signboards, which were an important feature of the period, are still in existence, the onward march of time and improvement have swept away the great majority.

In preserving this phase of life in old America, Mrs. Earle has not only performed an historical service, but she has produced a most entertaining book, and, while Stage-Coach and Tavern Days wears the halo of romance, it also pictures with accuracy some of the most interesting affairs and conditions of the Colonial period.
L. L. W.

The Youngfolks

THE DREAM OF THE TOY.

The Sandman lost a dream one night,
A dream meant for a boy;
It floated round awhile and then
It settled on a Toy.

The Toy dreamed that it stood in class
With quite a row of boys;
The teacher rapped upon his desk,
And cried "Less noise! less noise!"

Then, looking at the Toy, he scowled,
And said, "Next boy—foretell."
"Oh, please, sir," cried the little Toy,
"I don't know how to spell.

"Indeed, I don't know how it is,
I'm sure I am a Toy,
Although I seem to be in class,
And dressed up like a boy."

"What's that? What's that?" the teacher cried—
In awful tones he spoke;

He came with strides across the floor,
And then the Toy awoke.

There lay the nursery very still,
The shelf above its head;
The fire burned dimly on the hearth,
The children were in bed.

There lay the dolls and Noah's Ark.
"Oh, dear me," said the Toy,
"I just had such a dreadful dream:
I dreamed I was a boy."
—Katherine Pyle.

BOBBY'S IDEAS AND THEIRS.

Aunt Mary was one of the best aunts in the world, and Bobby was a favorite nephew of hers. For that reason, perhaps, it was not strange that after Bobby had been very sick and had finally come back to health, she invited him to go up in the country with her, to see if the roses would not come back to his cheeks.

It was a lovely place up among the hills to which she took the pale city boy. Great giant pine trees shaded the front of the cottage where they stayed. And behind, stretching eastward, there was an apple orchard whose old, scraggy trees seemed to be making a desperate effort to climb the rugged hill. Cool, sparkling brooks broke over mossy stones and slid under wooden bridges and projecting rocks, where tufts of ferns dipped their leaves in the stream and made pleasant resting places for turtles and frogs. Minnows and tadpoles hid in the shaded pools, and lived happy, contented lives. That is, we suppose they do, having heard nothing to the contrary, till Bobby and his fishing net made his appearance among them.

Bobby was fond of animals, every one said. Even in the back yard of his city home he had a few hens and chickens. At one time he had owned pigeons; but one died, and the rest flew away. It may have been that they found a home somewhere else, where they could be

THE FROG AND THE TURTLE VISIT BOBBY.

sure of plenty of food and water. Indeed, one of them said to the little bird who tells everything that he sees and hears that often their water trough was empty, and sometimes they had to fly far away to pick up here and there a morsel of food. The old white cock, though he did not like pigeons at all, still felt sorry for them, for he said he knew just how he and his family would have been left unprovided for if it had not been for kind-hearted Bridget, who threw him the scraps left from the dinner table.

Bobby had been in the country some two or three weeks, amusing himself about the place, "helping" he said, to take care of the horse and the pigs, watching the milking of the cows, puddling in the brook, and bringing home pails full of minnows, only to let them die, I am sorry to say, for want of sufficient water. Many a lively turtle he caught, and, boring holes through their shell, had harnessed him and made him drag old match boxes and the like. He said the turtles didn't mind it at all. I wonder how he knew?

A little green frog was brought home one night. It was shortly after he had hopped out of the pitcher which Bobby seemed to think would have been as good a home for him as his own shady pool, that a very queer thing happened.

Aunt Mary had tucked Bobby up in his cool, soft bed, and had gone down stairs to talk with some of the other members of the household.

Bobby didn't feel sleepy, but it was comfortable to lie with the moonlight streaming in the window, making a silvery pathway all across the dull gray carpet.

Crickets and katy-dids chirped in the trees; but within the house all was quiet, till suddenly Bobby heard the creaking of the piazza door, as though someone was softly entering the hall. And then, instead of footsteps, he heard a flopping sound, and then a thud, then another flop and another thud. What could it be?

Bobby wasn't afraid, even when the strange sounds seemed to enter his own door. He raised his head. There crossing the moonlight path, he saw a big green frog and an enormous turtle.

"My! but they're splendid big fellows," he couldn't help exclaiming. "I'll bet I can get 'em, too," springing to his feet, when suddenly the green frog croaked. "Just wait a bit," and the turtle snapped out, "Just so."

Bobby didn't even say the "why" which rose to his lips.

"We are delegates from the Mill Brook convention," croaked the frog.

"Just so," snapped the turtle.

"And," continued the frog, "we've come to offer some resolutions passed by the members at their last meeting."

This sounded very business-like to Bobby, who remembered to have heard his father read something quite like it out of the newspaper one day.

At once, the frog, with one mighty leap, sprang upon the end of the bed, and, fixing his great bead-like eyes upon Bobby, began:

"Resolved, That whereas the inhabitants of Millbrook had, until the last three weeks, lived free and happy lives, and whereas their peace has been disturbed by the presence of one known as Bobby Wheaton, they hereby forbid said Bobby Wheaton to commit acts of cruelty or annoyance in the future."

The turtle wagged his head solemnly, and snapped, "Just so," in much the same way that Mr. Carter was in the habit of doing. Bobby laughed outright. It was all so ridiculously solemn.

His amusement did not seem to disturb their gravity in the least; for the frog continued, "It is further Resolved, That whereas said Bobby Wheaton did once fasten a turtle by a string to the piazza post, and said turtle did attempt to free himself, and in doing so slipped over the edge of said piazza and hung there in the sun for hours, receiving thereby a rush of blood to the head and a partial sunstroke, and that whereas a brother frog was forcibly taken from his home and imprisoned in a pitcher, and, upon attempting to return to his parents, lost his way and finally died of thirst and starvation, and whereas fourteen minnows and one catfish have been left in insufficient water in a rusty pail till they have died, the members of the Millbrook convention agree that such outrages will be tolerated no longer."

The turtle again snapped, "Just so," but Bobby didn't feel like laughing this time, so the frog went on as before: "It is therefore Resolved, That, unless Bobby Wheaton at once stops such practices, means will be taken to force him to treat us with proper consideration and respect."

"Just so," snapped the turtle again; and Bobby stared in open-eyed wonder, not knowing whether to consider it a joke or not.

"Resolved," continued the frog, "That, if such practices are kept up, every leech in Millbrook will at once fasten upon said Bobby Wheaton's legs and feet, sucking as much blood as possible from them. Resolved, That the stones will turn their sharp edges uppermost and cut said Bobby's feet. Resolved, that the neighboring poison ivy will trail a branch in the water to poison said Bobby Wheaton, should he approach it. Resolved, That every turtle shall snap at said Bobby's feet."

Here the turtle, in a louder voice than ever, thundered, "Just so," and some one entered the room. It was Aunt Mary, who said: "Oh, you are awake! Mr. Carter must have wakened you when he said 'Just so' to the deaf gentleman as they passed your door. I thought he might have wakened the seven sleepers."

"Oh, no, it was the turtle," said Bobby; and Aunt Mary laughed and said, "You must have been dreaming."

Bobby knew better, but didn't say so. The next morning, when he and his aunt crossed the wooden bridge over the brook, they stopped and looked at the minnows darting in and out between the stones.

There on the bank sat a big green frog, gravely watching him. Close beside him was the poison ivy, which they had seen many times before, gracefully festooned over the old wild cherry tree. One long branch had fallen, and floated on the edge of the stream.

"What are those little black-looking things at the edge of the water?" asked Bobby, peering into the shallow stream.

"They must be leeches," answered Aunt Mary. "They look like them, though I have never seen any about here before."

"Yes, they are," said Bobby, solemnly. He felt more sure than ever now that the frog had really visited him, and that last night's experience wasn't a dream at all.

That same tattletale bird who told me about Bobby's pigeons told me this story, too. He said it was not a dream, but, then, one never knows whether to believe a tattletale or not.—Kate Matson Postin, in Christian Register.

LITTLE DELAY

In China When the British Minister Shall Have Signed the Agreement.

Pekin, Dec. 11.—The ministers met today to consider the matter of the credentials of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. There is every prospect that definite steps will be taken for the arrangement of a preliminary settlement within a measurable distance, and this greatly relieves those who realized the danger of prolonged delay in opening negotiations.

Some of the ministers stated that they were authorized to treat with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching as representatives of China, while others, including the German minister, had not received instructions in the matter.

All decided, however, that as soon as Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, shall receive word to agree to the joint note they will commence negotiations with Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching unless otherwise instructed by their home governments.

Count Von Waldersee has turned over $63,000 as the British share of the result of the Pao Ting Fu expedition to General Gaselee, who, in turn, gave the money to Minister Satow to be used for the benefit of Chinese who may need help during the winter.

Li Hung Chang visited General Chaffee to-day. He says that his powers to negotiate with the foreign envoys, though conferred by telegraph, are absolute and complete.

At the meeting of the provisional government held to-day the United States was represented by Captain Dodds, of the Ninth Infantry. All of the governments have entered into the plan, except France, whose representatives insist that the French territory shall be excluded from the rule of the commission appointed. A number of sub-committees were appointed.

Several high Chinese officials, on being asked, expressed a desire to assist. Though army officers have been appointed members of the commission, it is the desire of the generals to make the rule civil, as far as possible. Japan was placed on the charity committee on account of the amount of rice she commandeered in August, most of which she has now.

London, Dec. 10.—A special dispatch from Shanghai announces that Li Hung Chang's Manchu secretary, Yiko, has been arrested by order of Field Marshal Count Van Waldersee on the charge of communicating with the Boxers.

England Holds Back.

Pekin, Dec. 10.—All the foreign envoys, except Sir Ernest Mason Satow, the British minister, have received instructions from their governments agreeing to the joint note proposed at the last meeting.

Another meeting will probably be called for to-morrow. Should the British minister have received his instructions to sign the joint note by that time communication will be immediately opened with Prince Ching and Li Hung Chang, who are in daily touch with the court by the Chinese telegraph.

Prince Ching says Emperor Kwang Su is ready to return as soon as assured that the negotiations will allow him to come under conditions consonant with his dignity and safety.

The removal of General Tung Fu Hsiang from the command of the Chinese forces surrounding the court is considered by the foreign envoys to be a very important step as showing the real desire of the government to come to terms. His banishment indicates that the court recognizes the expediency of obeying the demands of the powers.

GERMANY IS BITTER.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—It is now dawning upon the German press and public that Mr. Hay, the American secretary of state, has secured an out and out diplomatic victory in obliging the powers, Germany included, to yield to his arguments in favor of more moderate terms in the preliminary joint note to the Chinese peace plenipotentiaries. This clearly defined defeat is especially bitter here, because Emperor William had set his heart on imposing the most humiliating conditions upon the Chinese and thus emphasizing Germany's power in their eyes.

KANG YU'S LETTER.

Pekin, Dec. 8.—Mr. Conger, the United States minister, and the other foreign envoys have received a letter signed by Kang Yu, the Cantonese reformer, who was formerly an adviser of Emperor Kang Su, and who has always been favorable to foreigners.

Kang Yu Wei says that great calamities have befallen China through the empress dowager and also in consequence of her advisers, Prince Tuan, Prince Ching, Yung Lu, Yang Yi, Chao Shu Chiao, Muang Yu, Moyn Kuen and Hriong. He says he is thankful that the foreigners held out in the legation buildings in Pekin and that all the Chinese who understand the law of nations regret the murder of Baron Von Ketteler.

He then says he desires to make suggestions which "will ensure the just punishment of the real culprits, satisfaction to the different countries, and a permanent settlement of the international relations of China."

He urges:

First—That the empress and her advisers should not be allowed to negotiate the peace.

Second—That the emperor, who is a friend of foreigners, should be restored.

Third—That all reactionary officials should be arrested and that a careful watch should be kept over the so-called friendly viceroys in the South.

Unless Yung Lu, Prince Tuan and the others are severely dealt with, Kang Yu Wei contends, they will continue to say that the foreigners are powerless.

"The foreigners should not rely upon the viceroys," continues the Cantonese reformer. "They should send men, money and armaments to the empress and they are her obedient servants. Should the emperor be restored, the empire would rejoice. The emperor's party consists of most enlightened men, who are friendly to foreigners and desire to incorporate Western civilization and culture in an ancient country."

Kang Yu Wei points out that he was appointed for the task by a secret edict of the emperor in 1898, when he made his appeal on behalf of the emperor to the foreign powers, an appeal, had they listened, would probably have prevented what has happened.

SAGINAW'S SUGAR PLANT.

Saginaw, Mich., Dec. 10.—Saginaw is to have a beet sugar factory. The stock has all been subscribed and the factory will be in running order by the time another crop of beets is ready for harvest. The factory will cost $500,000, and will use 7,000 acres of beets each year. A large acreage of land has already been promised and contracting for the beets will begin within ten days. Building operations begin shortly.

Wreck on Lake Erie.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 10.—In the midst of one of the most bitter gales that ever swept Lake Erie, the iron ore barge, Charles Foster, in tow of the Iron Duke, went to the bottom at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, ten miles off Erie, and eight persons were drowned as follows:

Huyler's COCOA CHOCOLATES FROM THE BEAN PURE HEALTHFUL

VARICOCELE.

Free Trial of a New Home Cure—No Pain, Operation or Loss of Time from Work.

Every man afflicted with Varicocele will be glad to know that he can have a free trial of a new and wonderful method that cures at home, speedily and surely. There is no operation, no pain, no letting of blood, but a quick relief and a rapid, permanent cure. It is such a brilliant discovery, so different from the worthless suspensories and supporters that every man should send at once for a free trial of the method so he may begin curing himself in the privacy of his own home.

By writing to Dr. W. S. Rice, 339 R. Main st., Adams, N. Y., he will gladly mail, prepaid, in plain, sealed wrapper, a free trial of the method that will enable every sufferer to cure himself at home. Do not fail to write at once. Varicocele is a very dangerous disease.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Senate—The shipping bill was given the right of way as unfinished business. Mr. Frye began a speech in its favor. The vote on the motion to do so was 38 yeas and 20 nays. Bill passed appropriating $250,000 for an exposition at Charleston, S. C., in 1906, and admitting exhibits free of duty.

House—Army reorganization bill introduced.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Senate.—Mr. Frye ended his speech favoring the shipping bill. House bill providing for the celebration of the centennial of the establishment of the seat of government at Washington passed.

House—The day was spent in debate on the army reorganization bill.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Senate—Passed bill providing for bridge across Mississippi river at Dubuque, Iowa, so that draw shall be 175 instead of 200 feet. Devoted rest of the day to consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in executive session.

House—By vote of 166 to 133 passed the army reorganization bill after adopting various amendments, the most important of which prohibit the sale of intoxicants at army posts or camps, prevent the retirement of General Shafter as major general and prevent the retirement of General Fitzhugh Lee and James H. Wilson as brigadier generals. The vote on the anti-canteen amendment was 159 yeas to 51 nays.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Senate—Received resolution from southern industrial convention, in session at New Orleans, urging passage of the ship subsidy bill. Devoted the rest of the day to executive session prior to adjournment until Monday, Dec. 10.

House—Passed the Grout oleomargarine bill by a vote of 196 to 92, with an amendment putting it into effect July 1, 1901. Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, gave notice that he would call up the war revenue reduction bill Tuesday Dec. 11.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Devoted the day to paying tribute to the memory of the late Representative Alfred C. Harmer, of Pennsylvania.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Senate—Oath of office administered to Charles A. Towne, appointed to succeed the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota. Day spent in executive session on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

House—Passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, carrying $24,496,308.

CUBAN CONVENTION.

Havana, Dec. 5.—The Cuban constitutional convention resumed its sittings yesterday with an air of business. The first thing done was to defeat overwhelmingly the motion of Senor Gualberto Gomez to discuss General Wood's address at the opening of the convention. This action probably will close the incident.

Three complete constitutions were submitted by Gen. Rivera, Senor Quesada and the colored General Morua, respectively. These will be printed and distributed among the delegates who will discuss them later.

General Rivera's proposed constitution provides for a president, a senate, a house of representatives, a governor for each of the six provinces, a legislative body for each province and for one member of the house of representatives for every 30,000 inhabitants with election by popular vote. His scheme calls also for the election of three electors in each municipal district, whose duty it shall be to elect a legislative body of eleven for the province in which they reside. This legislative body shall elect the governor and four members of the senate. Finally the six legislatures shall meet and choose the president, who must be a native Cuban. Candidates for senatorial honors must have incomes of at least $1,500 a year.

General Rivera's idea is to have the power vested in the central government and the convention virtually pledged itself to one state government at yesterday's secret session.

Senor De Quesada's proposal would centralize the government in a president, senate and house of representatives elected by the people, suffrage being restricted to educational qualifications.

General Morua offered for approval the constitution of the United States with the exception that any one who fought in the war might be chosen president. His proposal leaves the question of an army and navy to be decided by Congress.

Senor Zayas offered a clause providing that a judicial body higher than the supreme court should be elected by popular vote and providing that any official removed from office should have the right of appeal to this body.

Senor Ferrara submitted a general educational scheme.

NEW CUBAN RAILWAY.

Havana, Dec. 8.—Sir William Van Horne has arrived in Havana after having inspected the proposed route of the Central railroad. The company, of which Sir William is the head, now owns the line now operating between Santiago and San Luis and is planning to construct a line from Santa Clara to connect with it, the distance being 335 miles.

"Our company is making a purchase of a strip of land forty metres wide along the entire contemplated route," said Sir William. "The titles are being rapidly passed and we expect the road to be finished in about eighteen months. We shall probably employ five thousand workmen and are now making arrangements to bring in Spanish immigrants and their families with a view of colonizing.

"We do not expect any opposition. The municipalities through which the line will pass have endorsed the scheme and the local officials have assured us that they will put no obstacle in our way. I do not consider that we are influencing the prohibition of the Foraker law."

COCK FIGHTS IN CUBA.

Havana, Dec. 8.—Senor Tamayo, secretary of state and government, has replied adversely on petitions of several municipalities for the privilege of holding cock fights, suspended by military decree last June. Many petitions asking for the renewal have been received from private individuals. Those who are opposed to cock fighting point out that the poorer classes, when they have the opportunity, spend all their money in attending cock fights, leaving themselves destitute.

SECTION 32.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 6.—The principal merchants at Ponce have asked the executive council to petition the United States Congress to repeal Section 32 of the Porto Rican act.

The section referred to confers authority on the legislative assembly of Porto Rico to create and reorganize municipalities, to provide and repeal laws therefor, and to amend or repeal all laws and ordinances in force in Porto Rico. It provides also that grants of franchises shall be made by the executive council with the approval of the governor and that all franchises granted shall be reported to Congress, which reserves the right to annual or modify them.

FEVER IN CAMPS

In the Summer of 1898. Report of the Surgeon General Upon It.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Surgeon General Sternberg made public to-day a report upon the origin and spread of typhoid fever in the United States military camps during the Spanish war of 1898, prepared at his instance by a board consisting of Major Walter Reed, surgeon, U. S. A.; Maj. Victor C. Haughan, division surgeon, U. S. V., and Major Edward O. Shakespeare, brigade surgeon, U. S. V. The surgeon general prefaces the report by calling attention to the vast amount of work the medical corps was called upon to perform during the war, in order to cope with the tremendous increase of the army in the field, and comments upon the widespread prevalence of typhoid in 1898, 20,000 cases of this disease appearing among the troops encamped within the limits of the United States from May until September of that year.

A general summary of the conclusions reached by the board indicates that during the Spanish war, every regiment constituting the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Seventh army corps developed typhoid fever, this being true of both the volunteer and regular commands. More than 90 per cent of the volunteer regiments are shown to have developed typhoid within eight weeks after going into camp, and the fever developed also in certain of the regular regiments within three to five weeks after the tents went up. Typhoid became epidemic in all camps, large and small, north and south, and was found to be so widely distributed in this country that one or more cases are likely to appear in any regiment within eight weeks after assembly, whether on the march or stationary.

It was found that many commands during the war were unwisely located, that the space allowed to regiments was in some instances, entirely inadequate and that many regiments were allowed to remain on one site too long. There were regiments at Chickamauga which did not move a tent from the time of their arrival in May to their departure late in August. Requests for changes in location of the camps by medical officers on account of the unfit condition of the camps were not always granted. In some instances camps were set up in the face of earnest protests from medical officers, who protested against the sanitary unfitness of the sites selected. The camps became very filthy in general, it is stated, and line officers are thus held responsible to some extent for the unsanitary conditions that developed. In this connection the board suggests that greater authority be given medical officers in questions relating to the hygiene of camps.

The board condemns in general the methods of disposing of the excretions of the human body and fecal matter, holding that a lack of proper facilities in this respect was in large measure responsible for the prevalence of the fever in the camps. Where water carriage cannot be secured in permanent camps, it is suggested that all fecal matter be disinfected, and then carted away from the camp. Infected water was found to be an important factor in the spread of typhoid in the national encampments of 1898.

Flies, which swarmed over infected fecal matter in the camp pits, are believed to have been transmitters of typhoid bacillus. It has been conclusively settled that a company badly infected with typhoid cannot rid itself of the infection by simply changing its location, as it carries with it the specific agents of the disease in the bodies of its men and in their clothing, bedding, and tentage. Indeed, it has been found that an extended ocean voyage does not avail, but that a complete disinfection of men and effects is absolutely necessary.

BRYANITE FOLLY.

Chicago, Dec. 10.—Apparently with the idea of heading off the anti-Bryan-Jones-Johnson movement of Democrats throughout the country, the present managers of the Democratic national committee are preparing to maintain headquarters in this city for the next four years, and to keep the country flooded with "literature" on the Bryan side of Democracy. Subscriptions from party workers in 26,000 organized precincts in the country and the Congress postal frank will be utilized to pay the expenses of the propaganda. New methods and new ideas are things scoffed at wherever the Jones-Johnson-Walsh people have control, and when Secretary Walsh announced that this plan would be followed local Democrats who have declared their intention of reorganizing the party in Illinois and assisting in a national house cleaning immediately declared it was nothing more than the old scheme of keeping the old line Democrats out of the party and perpetuating the control of the crowd that has twice led the party to defeat.

FOR LIBERIA.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 10.—The Liberian Colonization Society has chartered a steamer to convey two hundred and fifty negroes to Monrovia, Liberia, Africa. The negroes come from the cotton fields in Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, and have paid the company for their passage to Africa by monthly installments. They will be gathered here and taken to Savannah by rail. From that point they will sail direct to Monrovia in the chartered steamer. Several other parties are to follow, so the local officers of the company state. The present company is not the successor of the African Emigration Company, which left several hundred negroes bound for Afrfica stranded in Jersey City several years ago.

THAT HAZING.

West Point, N. Y., Dec. 8.—Col. Mills has been conducting a personal investigation bearing upon the alleged hazing of the late Oscar L. Boose, who was a cadet at the military academy in 1898, and whose death last Monday is attributed to the injuries he received during such hazing.

The Colonel is questioning respectively all the cadets of the first and second classes that he may be prepared to submit a report to the War department, if such is desired. The examinations are being conducted in Col. Mills' private office and will be continued from day to day until all that can be may be learned of the case.

GALVESTON STORM.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The secretary of war to-day sent to the Senate reports of the board of engineers concerning the effects of the Galveston storm of last summer on the jetties in the vicinity of that city. The board finds that $1,500,000 will be necessary to repair the jetties at Galveston and $175,000 for the repair of the Brazos river jetties. In their report the board says that the storm was the most destructive ever known, and they place the loss of life at 5,000. Referring to the jetties they say: "In general it may be said that the jetties withstood one of the most terrific storms the world has ever seen and satisfactorily protected the channel they were designed to produce and defend."

The damage to fortifications is placed at $992,000.

VESSELS BUILT.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The vessels built in the United States and officially numbered from June 30, 1900, to November 30, 1900, were 495, of 149,963 gross tons.

The principal items of the total are seven steel steamships on the great lakes (34,933 gross tons) and four smaller steel steamships (8,456 gross tons which could pass through the new Welland canal) and one steel schooner barge (2,790 tons).

SERIOUS RUPTURE

Portugal and Holland at the Outs Over a Consul.

Lisbon, Dec. 7.—The minister of The Netherlands to Portugal and the Portuguese minister at The Hague, have left their respective posts. It is believed that a difference has arisen on the subject of the exequateur to the Dutch consul at Lorenzo Marques, which the Portuguese government has withdrawn.

The tension between Portugal and Holland, appears to have been emphasized, perhaps not altogether unintentionally, by the peculiar warmth of King Charles' toast to Queen Victoria at the banquet given yesterday evening at the royal palace to Vice Admiral Sir Harry Holdsworth Rawson, and the officers of the British fleet now in the river Tagus, and by the telegram which the king afterwards dispatched to Victoria, thanking her majesty for sending the fleet and for the friendship thus demonstrated.

"I beg to record, telegraphed the king, "my great satisfaction at the frank and loyal allegiance uniting England and Portugal."

In the course of his speech, when he toasted Queen Victoria, the king said, among other things: "England has often shared the efforts and glories of Portugal. Our mutual friendship and close alliance are strengthened by history and the blood shed together in causes which have always been just."

Admiral Rawson replied that the words of the king harmonized with the thoughts of the government and people of Great Britain.

Rupture a Serious One.

Madrid, Dec. 7.—The Imparcial says it considers the rupture of relations between Holland and Portugal to be very serious. It adds that it was due to the intrigues of Great Britain, further asserting that Portugal is now the tutelage of Lord Salisbury.

Observers think that the speech and telegram constitute an intimation to the world that Portugal can count on strong support if necessary.

HOLLAND ALARMED.

London, Dec. 10.—Special dispatches from The Hague represent the feeling there as one of alarm at the prospect of an Anglo-German-Portuguese combination, which might snatch the Dutch seaboard or seize Java.

It is reported at the Dutch capital that the possibility of a war with England has even been discussed by the cabinet council.

Queen Wilhelmina will give a dinner in honor of Mr. Kruger, but he has abandoned all hope of any effective result of his visit to Europe, though he does not despair of meeting Emperor Nicholas, possibly on the Riviera.

HOLLAND-PORTUGAL

Affair Receiving Attention at The Hague. History Given.

The Hague, Dec. 11.—Replying in the second chamber to-day to the interpellation of Count Van Rylandt, notice of which was given yesterday on the subject of tension between the Netherlands and Portugal, the foreign minister, Dr. W. H. DeBeaufort, sketched the history of the misunderstanding, which, he declared, had been exaggerated. He said the Dutch minister at Lisbon, Baron Van Heekeren, announced November 17 that Portugal desired to withdraw the exequateur of Herr Pott as a consul of the Netherlands at Lorenzo Marques, unless the government of the Netherlands would obviate the necessity by dismissing or recalling Herr Pott. As the Netherlands government had no official information that Herr Pott had permitted, as alleged, the importation of contraband of war, it could not accede to the demand for his recall without a fuller inquiry, and it therefore instructed the minister at Lisbon to cable to Herr Pott, asking him to clear up the matter. Herr Pott then applied for leave to come to Europe, which was granted, and the Netherlands proposed to Portugal that an investigation be made during the consul's visit, and that three months be allowed for the rendering of a report on the subject.

The government of the Netherlands supposed Portugal approved of this proposal, and was surprised to learn shortly afterward that Portugal insisted on withdrawing the exquatur of Herr Pott.

The foreign minister explained that he was not aware that fresh complaints against Herr Pott were the cause of this, but a notification sent to the Netherlands minister of the withdrawal of the exequatur now would illy accord with the very friendly relations between the Netherlands and Portugal. Immediately after the exequatur was withdrawn, however, the Dutch minister was summoned to give information, and Herr Pott was expected at The Hague within a month. After Count Van Rylandt had expressed the hope that the difficulties would be speedily settled the subject was dropped.

REVISION OF THE CREED.

Washington, Dec. 8.—After two hours' deliberation to-day the Presbyterian committee concluded its discussion of the revision of the Westminster confession of faith and adjourned.

The committee find on examination of the returns from the Presbyteries the following facts:

1. That the returns plainly indicate that the church desires some changes in its credal statement.

2. These returns indicate plainly that no change is desired which would in any way impair the integrity of the system of doctrine contained in the confession of faith.

3. These returns also indicate that a large plurality desire that changes should be made by some new statements of present doctrines.

4. The returns also indicate a desire upon the part of many Presbyteries for some revision of the present confession.

5. It was therefore unanimously agreed to recommend to the general assembly that some revision or change be made in our confessional statements. Substantial but not final agreement was reached as to the method of preparing changes embodying both revision and supplemental statement; but the determining of the whole matter was deferred to a subsequent meeting.

The committee will convene in this city on February 12 next to finally prepare its statement to the general assembly in May.

COAL FAMINE.

Christiania, Dec. 8.—There is a coal famine in Norway, the price having risen 40 per cent., notwithstanding the fact that coal imports have increased 25 per cent. The Christiania papers intimate that the United States would find ready purchasers of coal in this country.

Towne Appointed.

Duluth, Minn., Dec. 6.—Charles A. Towne last night confirmed the report that Gov. Lind had tendered him the United States senatorship to succeed the late Senator C. K. Davis, and said that he had decided to accept the appointment.

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For sale by druggists – price 50¢ per bottle.

MORE ACTIVITY

In War Operations—Funston and Morrow Win Victories.

Manila, Dec. 7.—More activity is shown in the operations in Northern and Southern Luzon. The reports from the former district come in more quickly and telegraph interruptions are fewer. General Funston, with troop A, of the Fourth cavalry and a score of scouts, last Thursday encountered a hundred insurgents posted on the opposite bank of the Nehico river. The Americans charged across the stream and the enemy retreated firing from cover. They left four dead on the field. A native who was captured reported that Fagin, a deserter from the Twenty-fourth infantry who has been active with the Filipinos, with a party of two cavalrymen, had been wounded.

Lieutenant Morrow, with fifty men from the Forty-seventh regiment, attacked and occupied Bulacan. While returning these troops encountered Colonel Victoris occupying an entrenched position, with thirty rifles and 300 bolomen. Lieutenant Morrow's force charged and drove the enemy from their position, it is believed, with heavy loss. Preceding the fight the expedition had captured Major Flores and several of his followers.

An engagement is reported to have occurred near San Roque, in which according to natives fifty rebels were killed.

Several minor encounters and captures are also reported. The American casualties have been slight.

PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Manila, Dec. 8.—The Philippine commission has prepared a bill fixing the duties upon imports and exports. There will be a public discussion of the measure next week. Under its provisions importations from the United States into the island are dutiable. The importation of explosives, adulterated wines, articles under false trademarks and apparatus used in games of chance are prohibited. The rates of duty have not yet been perfected.

Fifty-two prisoners were captured in the suburbs of San Antonio and San Benito last Wednesday by a detachment of the Thirty-seventh regiment. Many escaped but a portion of these were overhauled and captured by the gunboat Laguna de Bay.

DOROTHY CREEDE.

San Francisco, Dec. 5.—Dorothy Creede, 5 years old, will probably obtain possession of a fortune of $3,000,000 in fifteen years if she leads a virtuous life. Dorothy was the only person whom Nicholas Creede loved when he died. She had become more precious to him than the gold and silver which he had obtained in the Colorado mountains.

She had brought sunlight into his hard life. During the last year of his life, Creede made a will, in which he said it was his wish that she "shall take full possession of the property if she has led a proper and virtuous life." The will has not been probated because of litigation. The clause became known when Mrs. Creede, widow of the millionaire, through her attorney, asked the Los Angeles court to grant her family an allowance of $250 a month.

Creede adopted the child, but refused to allow her mother, Mrs. Bashford, to visit her. After his death, the court held that the mother was the proper guardian of the girl.

NEW EAR-DRUMS.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 6.—That the foremost specialists of Europe are growing new ear-drums for Miss Alta Rockefeller, the daughter of John D. Rockefeller, is the remarkable disclosure made in a letter from a young medical student now in Vienna, to his family in this city. He says:

"One of the most astonishing medical cases here is that of Miss Rockefeller. She is being treated by one of the greatest doctors in the world. I need not go into a technical description of the case, but it is a mighty strange one. They tell us here that the surgeons are growing new diaphragms—ear-drums—in the girl's ears.

"Such a feat has only been accomplished once or twice before, and the whole thing was kept a profound secret here. Miss Rockefeller's defect of hearing resulted from an attack of scarlet fever years ago. As she grew older the trouble increased until she was almost stone deaf. It is said that one new ear-drum has been completely grown, and the other is well under way."

WHERE IS SHE?

Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 8.—By slaughtering a hog yesterday George Smith, of Hornby, N. Y., discovered that he had unjustly accused a girl of theft four years ago. More than that, he cannot do justice to the girl, for, smarting under the shame of the accusation, she disappeared. That was four years ago, and the girl has not been heard of since.

While dressing the hog, Smith found a diamond ring, belonging to his daughter. The ring was missed just after a corn husking bee on the Smith farm, and Bertha O'Brien was accused of stealing it. She asserted her innocence, but her old friends thereafter avoided her, and she left the community.

Now Smith wishes she would return so he might restore her in the esteem of the villagers.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

Condensation of the Report of Postmaster General Smith.

Washington, Dec. 10.—Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, in his report just made public, besides discussing domestic and insular operations in the last fiscal year, devotes particular attention to the abuses of the second class mail matter privileges and extension of rural free delivery. He makes the following recommendations for legislation:

Compulsory separation by publishers of second class mail matter. Amendment of the interstate commerce law to prohibit telegraph and express companies or their employes from aiding or abetting in the green goods or lottery swindles or any other wrongful scheme carried on jointly by mail and common carriers. Punishment of persons who forcibly attempt to enter mail cars, or who assault a railway mail clerk while on duty. Authority for postoffice inspectors to take out search warrants whenever necessary. An appropriation for constructing inspectors' lookouts in postoffices wherever the postmaster general deems them necessary. Payment of incidental expenses incurred by local officers or others in the arrest, detention and keeping of prisoners charged with violation of postal laws till the United States marshal takes custody of the prisoners.

During the past fiscal year the total receipts from all sources aggregated $102,354,579; total expenditures, $107,740,268. The excess of expenditures over receipts was $5,385,689. The revenues have now passed the hundred million mark. The deficits have shrunk from $9,020,805 for the fiscal year 1897-98 to $5,385,688 for the last fiscal year, a decrease of $3,635,217 in three years, notwithstanding the large expenditures now made for several new features.

In urging the importance of remedial legislation for flagrant abuses of second class privileges, the postmaster general says:

Remedial Legislation.

"There should be no abatement of the protest or effort against the perpetuation of evils which have insiduously grown up through the ingenious perversion of the laws intent in furthering private interests and which have now become a heavy public burden. Their elimination, while doing no injustice in any quarter, would effect a saving ranging from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 a year and would relieve the way for legitimate postal advances in every direction.

"The measure of reform naturally encounters the strenuous hostility of the limited special interests, but some opposition is founded on fear that the proposed act is aimed in part at some legitimate publications of the second class, and that its enactment would deprive them of the privileges which the existing law intends they should possess. This is a complete misapprehension.

"It is only sought to cut off the abuses which have crept in. It is aimed at the serial paper-covered books, at the private 'house organs,' at the spurious trade journals, and sheets of an exclusive advertising character, at bulk distribution which is falsely called subscription, and at the repeated turn and over turn by news agents of unsold periodicals.

"There is no reason why the government should carry them at the second class rate of a cent a pound when other articles of the same kind rightfully pay the third class rate of eight cents a pound.

A Plain, Simple Act.

"A plain, simple act which shall distinctly specify the glaring and acknowledged wrongs, and which shall leave legitimate publications without any ground for the misunderstanding that has heretofore excited their alarm, will, it is not doubted, receive the sanction of Congress.

"A ruling of the department limiting the number of sample copies which may be sent with each issue effectually curtails and restricts this evil.

"Another abuse which has been essentially reduced is that known as 'bulk subscriptions,' by which is meant copies sent out to make circulation for advertising purposes........

"Whatever may be done by administrative action, the extirpation of these abuses can be thoroughly and successfully accomplished only by a reform of the law and in the interest of postal progress, which is blocked in many ways by this burden. I earnestly urge the enactment of a measure directed against the grosser wrongs that are acknowledged on all sides."

Operations in Cuba.

While pointing to the development of the Cuban postal system the report says that unfortunately its administration was stained for a time by frauds and peculations of the most shameful character. It reviews the prompt dispatch of Fourth Assistant Postmaster Bristow and a force of inspectors, as a result of which the postmaster general says:

"The ulcers were cut out, retrenchment was vigorously enforced and the administrative organization which had been perverted from its original plan was restored to sound and healthy basis."

He points out that those frauds were made possible only through collusion of officers who should have been a check to each other.

Rural Mail Delivery.

The extraordinary extension of rural free delivery is characterized as the most far-reaching feature of postal development in recent times. It is a factor, says the postmaster general, in the social and economic life, and makes communities feel a new pulsation. "We are confronted," he says, "with the problem of gradually extending the delivery service over the whole area of the country where it is physically feasible or where the population is not so sparse as to make it unreasonable. The gross annual cost of maintaining rural free delivery through such territory is approximately estimated at $20,555,000. It can be extended over practically the whole country at an annual cost of less than $14,000,000, allowing for savings from discontinuance of offices and routes and increased receipts."

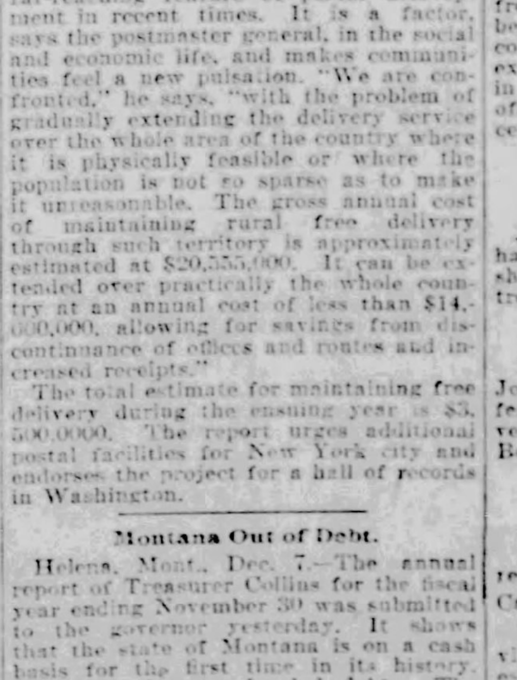
The total estimate for maintaining free delivery during the ensuing year is $3,500,0000. The report urges additional postal facilities for New York city and endorses the project for a hall of records in Washington.

Montana Out of Debt.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 7.—The annual report of Treasurer Collins for the fiscal year ending November 30 was submitted to the governor yesterday. It shows that the state of Montana is on a cash basis for the first time in its history. The state has no bonded debt. The state treasurer has $514,627 in cash. During the past twelve months the state paid out $1,323,723 and received $1,200,983.

$100,000 Fire.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7.—The town of Nashville, Ark., had a $100,000 fire yesterday, which originated in the opera-house, located in a block of frame buildings.



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Her face was marred with freckles, his face was sore from shaving. Both were quickly cured with

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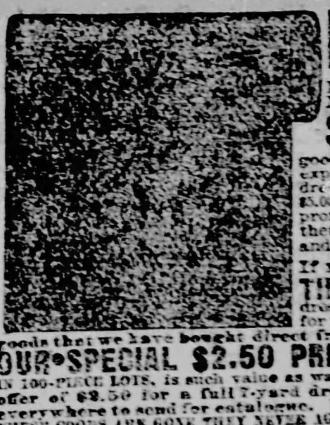

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SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out (No. 16K) and send to us and we will send you a big full dress pattern of seven yards of this fine, new style dress goods by express C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine the goods at your express office, and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented, such a dress pattern as you could not buy from your storekeeper at home at less than $5.00, a class of goods that is seldom found in country stores at any price, pronounced by everyone the greatest value ever shown in your section, then pay the express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE $2.50 and express charges. The express charges will average from 25 to 30 cents. If more than seven yards are wanted, 36 cents per yard extra.

THIS IS A GENUINE NORTON BLACK MERCERIZED CREPON dress goods, an elegant, strictly up-to-date fabric for suits or skirts, good weight for winter wear, a firm cloth we can guarantee for service. Fancy raised crepon effect, goods that we have bought direct from one of the largest mills under a positive guarantee for quality.

OUR SPECIAL $2.50 PRICE for seven yards of this 48-inch goods (a full dress pattern), is a price based on the actual cost to produce, IS LESS THAN DEALERS CAN BUY IN 100-PIECE LOTS, is such value as was never before offered by any house. We make this heretofore unheard of offer of $2.50 for a full 7-yard dress pattern to advertise our Dress Goods Department, and get people everywhere to send for catalogue. WRITE FOR FREE DRY GOODS CATALOGUE. ORDER TODAY. DON'T DELAY. WHEN THESE GOODS ARE GONE THEY NEVER AGAIN CAN BE OFFERED AT THE PRICE.

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Compiled by Willis L. Moore, chief of the U. S. weather bureau, Washington.

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It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can run it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

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Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can, filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

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We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

DE WET IN DANGER.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, Friday, Dec. 7.—General De Wet appears to be in a most dangerous position, and to need all his strategy to extricate his force. With strong British columns on three sides, and swollen rivers barring his front, the British commanders begin to be hopeful that the great chase by four columns which has been one of the most exciting operations of the war, will result in the capture of DeWet. Definite news of his whereabouts was first received December 2.

BOERS CAPTURE SHEEP.

Johannesburg, Dec. 8.—The Boers have captured seventeen thousand sheep from a small detachment of British troops in the vicinity of Krugersdorp.

Fenced In.

London, Dec. 10.—A dispatch from Johannesburg says the town has been fenced round with barbed wire to prevent the inhabitants getting food to the Boers.

UNDERBID BY AMERICANS.

London, Dec. 10.—The Daily Mail has received the following by mail from its Calcutta correspondent:

"The post commissioners recently invited tenders for locomotives. The lowest English tender quoted £1,544 for each locomotive and wanted nine months to complete the order.

"The lowest American tender quoted £1,260 and asked for six months. The latter was accepted, subject to the approval of the government."

NEW RIFLE INVENTED.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—A Norwegian engineer named Von Worth has invented a rifle, which, it is said, eclipses all other rifles. The invention has been taken up by an international syndicate, including the Rothschilds and Herr Eberhardt, an armsmaker of Dusseldorf. The latter will manufacture the weapon. It is said that the German trials of the rifle were brilliantly successful. Emperor William has ordered that one Hanoverian corps be experimentally armed with it.

KRUGER AND CZAR.

London, Dec. 10.—"Mr. Kruger received a message from the czar Friday night," says the correspondent of the Times, at The Hague. "It was couched in very friendly terms, but the fact that its existence has been kept a close secret is sufficient to indicate its author's intention to abstain from any active steps friendly to intervention. The czar naturally pleads his illness as a sufficient excuse for not interfering.

"Mr. Kruger, when cheered by the crowd on his return from the cathedral to-day (Sunday) turned and roundly rebuked those near him for such a desecration of the Sabbath."

QUEEN'S HEALTH.

New York, Dec. 8.—A dispatch to the World from Windsor, England, says:

Much anxiety again prevails in court circles respecting the queen's health. She has broken up noticeably since she was informed that the Empress Frederick was suffering from cancer of the throat and cannot live many months. Queen Victoria, who invariably eats and sleeps well, has now lost her appetite and passes sleepless nights. For years she never missed her morning ride in a donkey chaise around the private gardens until the last couple of weeks, when this was forbidden by her doctor, who ordered her instead to drive through the park in a closed carriage. A belief undoubtedly prevails among those around her that the queen is failing.

The papers in London assert that the queen is in her usual health, but the above are the true facts on the subject.

LORD ROBERTS' ARRIVAL.

London, Dec. 10.—Lord Roberts is expected to arrive in London. He will be met by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and will proceed immediately in triumphal progress to St. Paul's cathedral, where he will attend a special service of thanksgiving.

NELSON RELICS STOLEN.

London, Dec. 10.—Several relics of Lord Nelson, including his watch and many of the medals awarded him, were stolen from the Greenwich hospital Saturday after the attendants left. The police have no trace of the thief.

KRUGER AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, Dec. 8.—Queen Wilhelmina received Mr. Kruger in audience to-day. As the Boer statesman was traveling incognito the visit was not attended by the ceremony usually paid to a chief of state. A court official proceeded to his hotel and accompanied Mr. Kruger to the royal palace in a state carriage. Dr. Leyds received Mr. Kruger at the door of the palace, but was not present at the audience.

CZAR ALL RIGHT.

London, Dec. 8.—Emperor Nicholas, according to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, is again attending to state business.

TAX REDUCTION.

Estimate by Items of Bill Now Before the National House.

Washington, Dec. 6.—Chairman Payne, of the ways and means committee, gives the following as the estimated reduction of revenue by items in the new bill just introduced:

Beer	$ 9,832,712
Cigars	3,189,761
Schedule A—	
Bank checks	7,000,000
Certificates of deposit	200,000
Drafts, inland	500,000
Promissory notes	3,500,000
Postal orders	602,000
Foreign bills of exchange	100,000
Export bills of lading	100,000
Express receipts	1,200,000
Telephone messages	315,000
Bonds of indemnity	250,000
Certificates other than of profits	200,000
Charter papers	100,000
Brokers' contracts	100,000
Conveyances	3,000,000
Telegraph dispatches	800,000
Insurance	3,000,000
Leases	200,000
Mortgages	500,000
Passage tickets	200,000
Power of attorney, etc.	100,000
Protests	25,000
Warehouse receipts	250,000
Total schedule A	$22,242,000
Schedule B—	
Medicinal and proprietary articles, chewing gums, wines, etc. (less wines, $60,000)	3,948,283
Legacies, charitable, etc.	500
Special taxes—	
Commercial brokers	138,281
Custom-house brokers	8,167
Circus	11,744
Theatres	37,175
Exhibitions not otherwise provided	84,218
Total special tax	$ 287,589
Grand total	$40,000,348

Comparisons of the existing law with the schedule now proposed by the ways and means committee shows the following results:

	Old tax.	New tax.
Beer, per barrel	$ 1.85	$ 1.65
Bankers, $25,000 capital	50.00	50.00
Each $1,000 additional	2.00	2.00
Brokers' (stock, etc.)	50.00	50.00
Pawnbrokers	20.00	20.00
Commercial brokers	10.00	*
Custom-house brokers	10.00	*
Circus	100.00	*
Theatres, museums, etc.	100.00	*
Expositions, exhibitions, etc.	10.00	*
Bowling alleys, each alley	5.00	5.00
Billiard rooms, each table	5.00	5.00
Tobacco and snuff, per pound	.12	.12
Cigars and cigarettes exceeding 3 lbs. per thousand	3.60	3.00
Cigarettes under 3 pounds per thousand	1.50	1.50
Tobacco dealers and manufacturers	No changes in law	
Medicines, preparations, etc.	All stamp taxes removed	
Wines	No changes in law	
Bank checks	.02	*
Drafts, bills of exchange, promissory notes, postoffice money orders, per $100	.02	*
Foreign bills of exchange, per $100	.04	*
Export bills of lading	.10	*
Express and freight receipts, etc.	.01	.01
Telephone messages	.01	*
Indemnity bonds	.50	*
Certificates of damage	.25	*
Certificates of profits, per $100	.02	*
Charter parties ...$3 to	10.00	*
Brokers' contracts	.10	*
Conveyances, real estate, etc., per $500	.50	*
Telegraph dispatches	.01	*
Insurance (life) policies, per $100	.08	*
Insurance (fire), etc., per dollar	.00½	*
Leases ...25 cents to	1.00	*
Mortgages, $1,000 to $1,500	.25	*
Mortgages, per $500 additional	.25	*
Passage tickets ...$1 to	5.00	*
Power of attorney	.25	*
Protests or notes, etc.	.25	*
Warehouse receipts	.25	*
Bonds, debentures, etc., per $100	.02	.02
Board of Trade sales, etc., per $100	.01	.01
Custom-house entries, per $100	.25	.25
$100 to $500	.50	.50
Over $500	1.00	1.00
Withdrawal from bonded warehouse	.50	.50
Wines, pint bottles	.01	.01
Wines, more than pint bottles	.02	.02

* Repealed.

AFTER A COALING STATION.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The naval movements yesterday recorded the sailing of the gunboat Bancroft for Colon, from Admirante bay. It is understood her mission is to look into the advantages offered by the port of Chiriqui as a coaling station. The need for such a station on the South American coast has been apparent ever since the run of the Oregon from San Francisco around to the West Indies, during the Spanish-American war. The sum of $400,000 is now available, under an appropriation by congress, for securing naval stations. Several points have been considered, but Chiriqui is among the most desirable. The harbor is capable of floating the entire fleet of a nation, and the water is deep enough for the heaviest battleship.

Approaches were made to the Colombian government, with a view to learning whether they would entertain a proposition to grant Chiriqui as a coaling station. At that time, Colombia was not in a position to make a definite answer, as the territory including this harbor has been in dispute between Colombia and Costa Rica. The answer, therefore, was to the effect that the grant could not be made while the question of sovereignty remained open between the two countries. Since then, however, Colombia and Costa Rica have arranged to arbitrate the differences, and there is a prospect of an early settlement of sovereignty.

Fine Souvenir.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President De Young and Thomas F. Walsh, of the Paris Exposition commission, called upon President McKinley yesterday and presented him a gold badge on behalf of the commission, to be handed to Mrs. McKinley with their compliments. The badge is one of the finest pieces of workmanship produced by Parisian goldsmiths, and the President pronounced it the most beautiful he had ever seen.

Spanish War Veterans.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Mr. Dick, Ohio, has introduced a bill to authorize officers and enlisted men of the Spanish-American war, who are members of societies, to wear, when in their proper uniform, the distinctive badges adopted by such societies.

FREE

A NEW CURE FOR

KIDNEY AND BLADDER

Diseases, Rheumatism, etc.

Disorders of the Kidneys and Bladder cause Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Gravel, Pain in the back, Bladder Disorders, difficult or too frequent passing of water, Dropsy, etc. For these diseases a Positive Specific Cure is found in a new botanical discovery, the wonderful Kava-Kava Shrub, called by botanists the PIPER-METHYSTICUM, from the Ganges River, East India. It has the extraordinary record of 1,200 hospital cures in 30 days. It acts directly on the Kidneys, and cures by draining out of the Blood the poisonous Uric Acid, Lithates, etc., which cause the disease.

Rev. John H. Watson testifies in the New York World that it saved him from the edge of the grave when dying of Kidney disease and terrible suffering when passing water. Mr. Calvin G. Bliss, North Brookfield, Mass., testifies to his cure of long standing Rheumatism. Mr. Jos. Whittan, of Wolfboro, N. H., at the age of eighty-five, writes of his cure of Dropsy and swelling of the feet, Kidney disorder and Urinary difficulty. Many ladies, including Mrs. C. C. Fowler, Locktown, N. J., and Mrs. Sarah Tharp, Montclair, Ind., also testify to its wonderful curative power in Kidney and allied disorders peculiar to womanhood.

That you may judge of the value of this Great Discovery for yourself, we will send you one Large Case by mail free, only asking that when cured yourself you will recommend it to others. It is a Sure Specific Cure and can not fail. Address, The Church Kidney Cure Company, No. 419 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

R·R·R RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Relief is Absolutely Indispensible to every well-regulated household. It instantly relieves and quickly cures all Colds, Sore Throats, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Headache, Toothache and Pains of All Kinds. Internally for Malaria and all Bowel Pains. Sold by all Druggists.

DEGETAU'S STATUS.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The commissioner from Porto Rico, Mr. F. Degetau, recently elected by the people of the island to represent them in Congress and in Washington generally, is expected at the House of Representatives in a few days and a large amount of mail is being held for him by the House officials. Representative Cooper, of Wisconsin, chairman of the insular committee, will make him at home in the quarters of that committee. His status on the floor is somewhat in doubt. He is designated in the law as a "resident commissioner," and is to receive a salary of $5,000 annually. On filing his credentials with the state department he is to receive official recognition by all departments. There is no provision for his admission to the floor of the House nor for participation in debates, similar to the provision for delegates from territories. It is expected, however, that he will advise and assist committees concerning Porto Rican legislation, and steps may be taken to admit him to the floor. From the forwarding of the commissioner's mail to the House of Representatives, it is taken that he will give considerable attention to legislation for Porto Rico.

Mr. Degetau is a citizen of the island and speaks and writes English.

A peculiar question has arisen as to whether Mr. Degetau becomes commissioner at once, or comes in on March 4. The law provided for an election in Porto Rico last month and every two years thereafter, the apparent intention being to have the commissioner begin his service with the members of Congress on the succeeding March 4. But there is no provision postponing the term to March 4, and he probably will be entitled to official recognition and salary as soon as he reports.

EXPENSES NEXT YEAR.

Washington, Dec. 6.—The secretary of the Treasury has sent to Congress the annual estimate of expenses of the government for the coming year. They aggregate $626,741,762, a slight decrease from the total estimates of last year. The appropriations for the present year are $586,655,362.

The estimates cover every branch of government service. The War department estimate is $176,658,345, and the Navy department $88,913,248.

Among the public building estimates of $50,000 and over are: Altoona, Pa., court house and postoffice, $75,000; Butte, Mont., postoffice, $75,000; Cleveland, O., postoffice, custom house and court house, $400,000; Clinton, Ia., postoffice, $50,000; Helena, Mont., public building, $129,718; Indianapolis, Ind., court house and postoffice, $500,000; Kansas City, Kan., postoffice, $50,000; Los Angeles, Cal., court house and postoffice, $150,000; Oakland, Cal., postoffice, $125,000; Omaha, Neb., court house, custom house and postoffice, $350,000; Salt Lake, Utah, court house and postoffice, $75,000; San Francisco postoffice, court house, etc., $1,155,055; Tampa, Fla., court house, postoffice and custom house, $100,000; Wilkesbarre, Pa., postoffice, $75,000.

Marine hospitals: New York, purchase of site and buildings or purchase of site and erection of marine hospital, $250,000; Honolulu, Hawaiian Island, marine hospital, $200,000.

The total for rivers and harbors, including continuing contracts, is $33,881,317.

The total for pensions is $144,000,000.

POSTAL REVENUES.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The report of the third assistant postmaster general shows that the total receipts from all sources of postal revenue during the year amounted to $102,354,579, while the expenditures reached $107,740,267. The value of the total number of pieces of stamped paper issued to postmasters was $97,687,771, a net increase over the issue of the previous year of $7,536,111.

The report says that most of the abuses of second-class mail matter have been eliminated or curtailed, but urges legislation on "book serials," premiums for subscriptions," and the "return of unsold matter to news agents." It is also asked that Congress be urged to pass an act consolidating the third and fourth classes of mail matter. Recommendation is made that the sum of $10,000 be appropriated for the issuance free to the public of a pamphlet containing postal information for reference.

THE CENTENNIAL.

Washington, Dec. 8.—Eleven out of the Thirteen original states will be officially represented in the capital centennial ceremonies, to occur here on next Wednesday. Governor Roosevelt accepted the committee's invitation last evening and will be accompanied by his staff. Other governors who will attend are Governor Jones, of Arkansas; Thomas, of Colorado; Tunnell, of Delaware; Bloxham, of Florida; Shaw, of Iowa; Powers, of Maine; Rollins, of New Hampshire; Voorhees, of New Jersey; Gregory, of Rhode Island; McMillan, of Tennessee; Tyler, of Virginia; Atkinson, of West Virginia; Otero, of New Mexico; Barnes, of Oklahoma; Smith, of Maryland; Stuenenberg, of Idaho; Crane, of Massachusetts; Stone of Pennsylvania; Scofield, of Wisconsin; Russell, of North Carolina; Mount, of Indiana; Lee, of South Dakota.

AGAINST POLYGAMY.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The German department of the interior has issued a set of instructions conveying compulsory precautions to be taken against the spread of tuberculosis in the empire, a copy of which has been sent to the department of States by United States Consul Monaghan, at Chemnitz. The instructions consist of seven articles, providing that doctors under all circumstances where their patients have lung or larynx turberculosis must give written notice to the police as soon as the case in question has been diagnosed; that immediately after the death of a person from this form of disease the deceased's room and effects must be thoroughly disinfected; that professional women who lay out the dead must report at once in writing to the police authorities whether the disease was of the lungs or larynx; and that keepers of hotels, lodging houses, asylums, or other public institutions, shall report immediately the appearance of the disease in the establishment under their control. Non-compliance with those regulations is subject to a fine of $35.70 or six weeks imprisonment.

JUDICIAL BILL PASSED.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The first of the great supply bills, the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, was passed by the House yesterday in record time. The bill carries $24,496,308, and has 131 pages, but there was less than ten minutes debate on it. Mr. Bingham, of Pennsylvania, who was in charge of the measure, tendered his thanks to the House for the confidence shown in the appropriations committee. It required about three hours for the clerk to read the bill. No other business was transacted.

CHAFFEE ANGRY.

At Looting by Foreigners. Addressed Sharp Note to Waldersee.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The war department has received a report from General Chaffee of the incident that occurred at Pekin in connection with his representations to Field Marshal Von Waldersee. It appears that General Chaffee did use some pretty vigorous language in protesting against the thieving and looting of the foreign troops. What particularly hurt the feelings of Waldersee was a pointed reference by General Chaffee to the fact that this disgraceful and unmilitary practice of looting was being indulged in, not by the men who did the fighting and opened the way to Pekin, but by the later-comers, who had borne none of the brunt of conflict and hardship. Waldersee himself did not reach Pekin until long after the expeditionary force had occupied the town.

It is recognized here officially that General Chaffee had provocation for his deliverance, but regret is felt that he used this tone in addressing the field marshal. It is significantly pointed out here that perhaps it was not incumbent upon General Chaffee to make any representations whatever on this subject to the field marshal, as there is no longer any official tie between them. When the United States government changed the character of its military representation in Pekin from an expeditionary force to a mere legation guard, of course that guard no longer came under the control of the commander-in-chief at Pekin, but was simply a part of Minister Conger's household.

Waldersee's Version.

Berlin, Dec. 11.—2 p. m.—The German foreign office authorized the Associated Press to make the following statement regarding the Waldersee-Chaffee incident, based upon a cable dispatch just received from Field Marshal Von Waldersee:

"General Chaffe wrote Field Marshal Von Waldersee a letter in a rough tone. Field Marshal Von Waldersee refused to receive it, returning the same to General Chaffee. The latter then wrote a second letter, apologizing for his objectionable expressions, whereupon Field Marshal Von Waldersee invited General Chaffee to breakfast and the incident was amicably closed."

THE OLEO BILL.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The house yesterday passed the Grout oleomargarine bill, by a vote of 189 to 92. The substitute offered by the minority of the committee on agriculture, which imposed additional restrictions on the sale of oleomargarine, to prevent its fraudulent sale as butter, and increased the penalties for violations, was defeated by a vote of 113 to 178.

The bill as passed makes all articles known as oleomargarine, butterine, imitation butter or imitation cheese, transported into any state or territory for consumption or sale, subject to the police power of such state or territory, but prevents any state or territory forbidding the transportation or sale of such product, when produced and sold free from coloration in imitation of butter. The bill increases the tax on oleomargarine colored in imitation of butter, from two to ten cents per pound, and decreases the tax on oleomargarine uncolored from two cents to one-fourth of a cent per pound.

A long and interesting debate preceded the vote, in the course of which those who favored the Grout bill claimed the additional tax on colored oleomargarine was the only effective remedy for preventing fraud upon the public, while those who opposed it contended that fraud would be prevented by the substitute, and that the real purpose of the Grout bill was to destroy the oleomargarine industry.

Those who participated in the debate were Messrs. Henry (Rep.), Connecticut; Grout (Rep.), Vermont; Lamb (Dem.), Virginia; Davidson (Rep.) Wisconsin, and Tawney (Rep.), Minnesota, in favor of the bill, and Messrs. Wadsworth (Rep.), New York; Lorimer (Rep.), Illinois; Bailey (Rep.), Kansas; Grosvenor (Rep.), Ohio; Williams (Dem.), Mississippi; Foster (Dem.), Illinois, and Bailey (Dem.), Texas, against it.

Mr. Payne, chairman of the ways and means committee, gave notice at the close of the session that he would call up the war revenue reduction act after the disposal of the legislative appropriation bill next week, probably on Tuesday.

FOSS SUCCEEDS BOUTELLE.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The house committee on naval affairs to-day complimented the acting chairman of the committee, Representative Foss, of Illinois, by unanimously selecting him to the important chairmanship of that committee, made vacant by the recent resignation of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine. Under the rules of the house the speaker can appoint a chairman only in case of death and in case of resignation, the next ranking member becomes chairman, unless the committee sees fit to select. In this case, in the absence of Mr. Foss, the committee decided to give him the additional honor of a unanimous choice as chairman.

STATE CENSUSES.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The population of certain incorporated places in Nevada having a population of more than 2,000, but less than 25,000, is as follows: Carson City, 2,285; Virginia City, 2,695; Reno, town, 4,500.

W. C. T. U. CONVENTION.

Washington, Dec. 6.—At the morning session of the W. C. T. U. convention the old officers were re-elected as follows:

President, Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens; vice-president-at-large, Anna A. Gordon; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Susanna M. D. Fry; recording secretary, Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman; assistant recording secretary, Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp; treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker.

OKLAHOMA'S STATEHOOD.

Guthrie, Okla., Dec. 11.—A special from South McAllister, I. T., states that 350 delegates, equally divided between Indian Territory and Oklahoma met there yesterday in joint convention to take action in the interest of the formation of a single state of the two territories. Organization was effected and a permanent committee of twenty members appointed. The aims of the committee are opposed by two elements—those in Indian Territory, who oppose any statehood at all or who favor two states, and those in Oklahoma, who favor the immediate admission of Oklahoma alone, the Indian nations to be added from time to time later.

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STRICTURE

CURED by our New Method Treatment or No Pay. Worst cases solicited. No cutting—no stretching—no detention from business—no pain—no return of the disease. The cicatrized tissue forming the stricture is gradually absorbed and removed forever. Have you frequency in urinating, burning or smarting with twisted stream, irritating sensation in urethra, gleety discharge, deposit in urine, weak organs, nervous sensations—you have stricture—don't let doctors experiment on you. Gleet often accompanies stricture—we cure both together by Home treatment. Bank Bonds as guarantee. Cure yourself at home. 20 years experience—250,000 cured. Question Blank and Book Free. DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby St., Detroit, Mich.

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Cures Goitre

Remarkable Discovery That Cures This Dangerous and Disfiguring Disease Without Pain, Operation or Inconvenience.

TRIAL PACKAGE SENT FREE

Dr. John P. Haig, a well-known Cincinnati physician, has marvelous success with a remedy that cures Goitre or Thick Neck. And owing to the fact that most

Mrs. Lillian Brown, who was entirely cured of Goitre after suffering for 22 years.

sufferers believe Goitre is incurable Dr. Haig sends a free trial package of his discovery so that patients may try and know positively that Goitre can be cured at home without pain, danger, operation or any inconvenience. Send your name and address to Dr. John P. Haig, 855 Glenn Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and he will forward the treatment, postage prepaid. Do not fail to get this wonderful remedy. In Bombay, India, 60,000 patients in that infected district were cured with this same remedy, and wherever used its success has been marvelous.

Write at once, send your name and address to-day, and Dr. Haig will be glad to send you a trial package of the remedy free. Do not delay.

STRICT RULES

Govern Conduct of the American Soldiers in China.

Washington, Dec. 11.—An idea of the strict discipline exacted of the United States troops in China is indicated by the following general order, issued by Gen. Chaffee, commanding the China relief expedition, under date of October 8, 1900, a copy of which was received at the war department yesterday:

"All officers will take measures to assure themselves that the enlisted men of their commands are always in proper dress and present a neat and clean appearance when leaving their quarters to visit other parts.

"It has been noticed that many campaign hats are old and dirty. New hats, as well as other articles of dress, should be drawn, if necessary, and efforts made to preserve them in proper condition. The hat or cap will not be used to wear or carry any article or ornament not contemplated.

"The blouse or coat must at all times be buttoned throughout. If, for satisfactory reason, the blouse be not worn, the blue shirt must be buttoned throughout, collar turned down, underclothing concealed and suspenders discarded.

"Especial attention should be paid to military courtesy, to preserve the good opinion the world now has for the American soldier. Officers and non-commissioned officers are depended upon to maintain a high standard of appearance, deportment and efficiency at all times, and are reminded that the precept and example which they set is quickly reflected in their subordinates, and every member of this command who is proud of his country, is expected so to bear himself at all times that the reason for his pride will be evident.

"By order of Maj. Gen. Chaffee.

"H. O. HEISTAND,

"Adjutant General."

SANTA FE STRIKE.

Total mileage of Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system	7,808
States and Territories through which road extends	12
Stations on system	975
Passenger trains run daily	450
Freight trains run daily	450
Employes in all departments	26,000
Operators employed	1,200
Operators on strike (estimated)	600
Operators who refuse to strike	600

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 11.—Officials of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad claim to-day that the telegraphers' strike is a thing of the past. They say the strikers' places are so nearly filled that the hiring of men will be stopped to-night.

General Manager Mudge has issued notices offering a reward for information of any person cutting or obstructing in any way the telegraph wires or instruments of the company.

Local striking operators insist, however, that the tie-up is practically complete, and are urging the striking officers to remain out.

Both Claim Gains.

Galveston, Dec. 11.—There were no developments here to-day in the Santa Fe strike. Both sides claim to be gaining ground. The railway officials state that nearly 7,000 bales of cotton and 60 cars of grain were brought into Galveston yesterday over the Santa Fe.

ELECTION FIGURES.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6.—According to the official count made to-day, Bryan's plurality in Kentucky was 8,098.

Helena, Mont., Dec. 7.—W. J. Bryan carried the state of Montana by a plurality of 11,665, as shown by the official canvass of the state completed today. Four years ago Bryan carried Montana by 32,043. The Social Democratic ticket received 708 votes, the Prohibition 298, and Social Labor 116.

Pierre, South Dakota, Dec. 7.—The total vote of the state is shown by the official canvass to be: McKinley, 54,530; Bryan, 39,544; Woolley, 1,542; Barker, 339; Debs, 169. On governor the vote is: Herreid, 53,907; Lien, 40,091.

NEW GOLD FIELDS.

Minneapolis, Min., Dec. 7.—A special to the Times from Tacoma, Wash., says:

The richest gold discovery since the Klondike was found is reported from Yellow river, a tributary of the Kuskokwim three hundred miles from Holy Cross mission, on the Yukon. The discovery was made last summer by a few daring prospectors. The details regarding it were told at St. Michaels in November to R. M. Morrissey, who had reached Skagway en route to Dawson. On arriving there he will leave at once for the new diggings, having before him a journey of 2,100 miles from Skagway over the ice. Morrissey says his news was received from two Swedes, who came to St. Michaels for citizenship papers, bringing with them $34,000 in gold, which came from a piece of ground only sixteen feet square, with a depth of two feet to bed rock. After taking Morrissey into their confidence they marked off the location of Yellow river on a map and advised him to get there quickly. They prospected three miles of river and found rich prospects everywhere. They said there were only twelve men on the Yellow river, all having gone into the country last July from Holy Cross mission.

WU TING FANG

Tells of Teachings of Confucius--Thinks They Are Spreading.

New York, Dec. 10.—Wu Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister, spoke before the society for Ethical culture at Carnegie Music Hall yesterday on "The Teachings of Confucius."

Mr. Wu said in part:

"In the strictest sense of the word Confucianism is not a religion. It is not a system of doctrine and worship. It is, perhaps, easier to say what Confucianism is not than what it is.

"The immortality of the soul is a beautiful doctrine, I admit. I wish it were true, and I hope it is true. But all the reasoning of Plato cannot make it more than a strong probability. And all the light of modern science has not brought us one step further. Now Confucius would be called an agnostic if he were alive to-day. There were four things that he would not talk about—extraordinary things, feats of strength, disorder and spiritual being. 'How are we to serve spiritual beings?' he was asked. 'When you do not know how to serve men, how should you hope to serve spirits?' he replied. Horace Greely said that those who discharge promptly and faithfully their duty to those who linger in the flesh have but little time to peer into the affairs of those who have passed away. Confucius was intensely human and practical. He did not spend time speculating as to what will happen after death."

The minister then compared the practical teachings of Confucius with those of Christ. He read a passage from the New Testament directing that evil be not resisted with evil, and that if a man smite you on one cheek, you should turn the other cheek. Of this doctrine Mr. Wu said:

"This, it seems to me, is meekness with a vengeance. I am inclined to think that no sensible man has ever followed this injunction faithfully. A man who will smite you on the cheek, is a dangerous man, and needs no second invitation. A man who will take your coat is a thief, and would doubtless take your cloak too if he could lay his hands on it.

"'Love your enemies.' Such a standard of excellence is too high for humanity. There is no likelihood that many people will follow it. At this very moment Christian missionaries are calling for bloodshed and vengeance, and Christian armies are devastating the land, sparing neither age nor sex. There is indeed a vast gulf between doctrine and performance. Could you love one who had killed your father or destroyed your home? Confucianism does not require such a thing. It enjoins that kindness be requited by kindness, and an injury with justice. It does not sanction retaliation in a vindictive spirit, much as, I regret to say, is shown by some persons professing to be governed by the tenets of Christianity.

"The most striking instance in which the teachings of Confucius and of Christ meet is the Golden Rule. Confucius puts it negatively to be sure—do not do to others what you would not wish them to do to you'—but any one who will follow that rule either way it is phrased will be a thoroughly good man.

"A good Christian is a good Confucian, and a good Confucian is a good Christian. I do not believe that heaven is an exclusive place. The advocates of various religions are all trying to make a private park for their own adherents. Whatever heaven may be, I believe it is a place for all good men, irrespective of dogma. The Chinese are a practical race. Confucius did not run away from the world, but did his duty in it. He teaches men to do good for the sake of good, and not for any promise of reward or through any threat of punishment. The world is gradually coming to Confucius. One of the signs is the growth of agnosticism. I will not say whether people are growing more callous or more civilized, but they are no more terrified when the terrors of the next world are proclaimed from the pulpit."

HANCOCK'S GRUESOME CARGO

San Francisco, Dec. 11.—The transport Hancock has arrived from Manila by way of Nagasaki, with a gruesome cargo. It consisted of the bodies of about 1,500 sailors and soldiers, who either died in battle or succumbed to the ravages of disease in the Philippines, China, Guam and Honolulu. This is the largest number of bodies brought home since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The Hancock will likely remain in quarantine a few days. The bodies will be conveyed to the Presidio and placed in the buildings there, pending interment or shipment to the homes of relatives.

The Hancock was 25 days in making the run from Manila, and was seventeen days in coming from Nagasaki, the last port at which she touched. She brought 52 cabin passengers, 500 in the steerage, and there were eleven deaths on the voyage to add to the cargo of dead carried from the Philippines.

COAL FROM CHINA.

San Francisco, Dec. 7.—Robert C. Hoover, chief engineer of the department of mines of the Chinese government for two years preceding the Boxer outbreak, is in the city. Speaking of the commercial importance of China, he said:

"In the near future the chief factor in the Chinese trade of the Pacific coast will be coal. There is more coal in the three northern provinces of Chi Li, Shan Tung and Shen King than in any other region in the world. This coal is anthracite, of excellent quality, and when even fairly good railway communications are established it can be sold in San Francisco at $7 a ton."

Livadia, Dec. 7.—The czar now leaves his bed each day and spends an hour or two in an arm chair. In sleep and appetite he is steadily improving, though he is still limited to a liquid diet. It is probable that bulletins will be discontinued next Sunday.

The czarina is much thinner, but her general health is excellent.

EXPOSITION EXPENSES.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Commissioner Peck's report of the expenditures of the Paris commission for the year ending November 15, 1900, has been sent to the senate. The total amount expended was $939,465. The principal items were: Experts' salaries, $147,604; buildings, $191,427; jury, $53,778; clerks' salaries, $63,145; general employes' salaries, $49,965; guards, $34,951; traveling expenses, $52,530.

Disfranchisement in Virginia.

Richmond, Va., Dec. 5.—Much interest is shown in the negro disfranchisement question in this state which is to come before the constitutional convention. United States Senator John W. Daniels is drafting a provision which it is believed will stand the test in the court of last resort better than the "grandfather" clause of Louisiana and North Carolina. Senator Daniels' proposition is to exempt from the illiteracy clause all persons from Virginia who served in any war.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, P.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

LITTLE FIGHTING.

American Troops Active in the Philippines. Late News Items.

Manila, Dec. 10.—While the captures of supplies and the occupation of new points are quite numerous, those involving actual fighting are comparatively few. Apparently the insurgents are falling back at all contested points, sacrificing their possessions in most cases and satisfied to save themselves.

A detachment of Forty-seventh United States volunteer infantry from the island of Catanduanes, off the southeast coast of Luzon, relinquished an attempt to land near Pandan. On anchoring the Americans were fired upon by sixty riflemen, and, after a short engagement they cut the anchor chain and sailed for Catanduanes with two killed and two wounded. The names have not yet been received here.

Captain Richard T. Ellis, of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, captured in the mountains near Barbar a large quantity of Krag, Mauser and Remington ammunition, together with a signal outfit, a printing press and other equipment. All of this was destroyed.

Thirty rifles and several hundred cartridges were secured at Victoria.

A detachment of the Fourth infantry captured Major Garion and three officers of lower rank in the town of Pasay. Another detachment destroyed General Aguad's camp. The enemy had fled, but the Americans subsequently rounded up twenty-five insurgents.

General MacArthur has approved the death sentences passed upon several additional persons convicted of murder, arson and pillage. In a few other instances he has commuted death sentence to imprisonment.

PATRICK HENRY'S GRANDSON

Richmond, Va., Dec. 5.—Hon. William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry, and a distinguished member of the Virginia bar, died here this morning.

HAY ARRESTED.

Fort Wayne, Ind., Dec. 5.—Presley E. Hay, late clerk of the county courts of Hancock county, Ohio, arrested in this city last evening on a charge of defalcation of from $12,000 to $15,000 of county funds, returned with Ohio officers to Findlay to-day, waiving formalities of requisition. Hay denies guilt of any wrong-doing, and says he was en route to Findlay when arrested here.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, Dec. 8.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Business is progressing along conservative lines. It is without excitement and without great speculative activity, but with a confident undertone which is to be explained largely by the fact that leading concerns in most of the great industries have orders booked to employ their machinery at nearly full capacity during months when curtailment is usual. No net reduction in working force has appeared in the last fortnight and a readjustment of wage schedules in some branches of the steel trade is effected without trouble. Prices of commodities are generally steady and holiday trade is brisk at all points. The South is particularly cheerful, with cotton firm and the rice crop coming in at very full prices.

There is no cause for alarm in the small volume of new business at iron and steel centers. With the first sign of higher prices there came forward such a flood of contracts that mills and furnaces booked orders sufficient to keep their full force employed for months. Hence, there has come a more quiet condition, with less bidding for products. Fortunately quotations were not forced up unreasonably during the week of the greatest activity and now there is no sign of depression. On the other hand, bars are more firmly held, while many idle mills have resumed in this department and sheet makers also insist on better terms. Other forms of finished material are steady and at most points pig is unchanged, although concessions are made for Bessemer at Pittsburg. Numerous bridges are being erected by the railroads and a heavy tonnage of structural steel is taken. Other railway supplies are in active demand, with rolling stock urgently sought. Business in iron is particularly brisk in Chicago, with slight moderation in domestic buying, more attention is given to exports.

Aside of a further advance of 2 1-2c in men's kip boots and firmness in grain shoes, the market for footwear has quieted down, but with no disposition to recede from the generally higher range established last week.

Wool remains steady, and sales are less than half of last year's. Manufacturers purchase carefully and the goods market is unusually dull for the season.

For the first time in many weeks the cereals exhibited strength and some advance was to be expected after the extensive decline. Wheat was started upward by the foreign market and prompt response here compelled covering of contracts.

Nothing of importance was learned regarding domestic conditions aside from the heavy marketing at interior cities, as indicated by Western receipts of 5,825,402 bushels, against 3,901,798 in the previous week, and 5,233,010 a year ago. On the other hand exports at the Atlantic coast cities were only 2,214,400 bushels, against 3,359,677 in 1899. More strength was shown by corn, which brought out receipts of 4,619,166 bushels, against 3,450,771 last year, but foreign buying was brisk, even at quotations seven cents higher than last year. Atlantic exports for the week, aggregating 6,336,715 bushels, against 3,703,273 in 1899.

Cotton was stubbornly held above ten cents. Many reports from plantations suggest a crop larger than prevailing estimates and heavy port receipts also discourage hopes of higher prices. Traders impatiently await the government report.

Failures for the week were 287 in the United States against 221 last year and 25 in Canada, against 33 last year.

OHIO CROP REPORT.

Columbus, O., Dec. 11.—The state crop report for December 1, issued to-day, shows that the condition of the wheat plant in Ohio is only 81 per cent. of a full average, due largely to ravages of the fly (14 per cent.) and white grub (3 per cent.). Late sowing to avoid the fly was not wholly successful, as it has put the wheat in weak condition to enter the winter.

This year's corn was 3,146,574 bushels, and the average yield was 38 bushels per acre. About 16 per cent. of the clover area was cut for seed, and the yield was 1.46 bushels per acre.

The apple yield was 42 per cent. of an average crop.

The total potato area planted was 112,799 acres, and the yield per acre 76 bushels.

The tobacco yield was 791 pounds per acre. The increase in corn yield this year over last year is 10,175,240 bushels, largely due to the failure in wheat.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Dec. 11.—Close—Wheat was very dull to-day, but with prices fairly firm and steady. Cables were firmed than expected and on the local exchange the opening was at the same figures as the close of yesterday. Large receipts in the northwest, only two cars less than last year, had a depressing effect, but this was soon offset by the report of heavy demand abroad. Trade was light and there was some profit taking. This with the heavy receipts at primary points caused another break. The close showed May up ¼c and cash and December up ¼c.

Bradstreet's report on the visible supply, showing a decrease of 2,164,000 was about as expected and had little effect.

While it is expected that receipts will begin to fall off before long, the primary receipts are still heavy and estimates on the quantity still in the hands of farmers are conflicting. The primary receipts to-day were 804,000 bushels compared with 526,000 a year ago.

The weather map shows plenty of winter over the western country, with some snow, and signs of milder temperature in the extreme northwest.

Corn was fairly active with prices steady.

Oats were dull with prices unchanged.

Clover seed is still in the rut, but the receipts brightened up some to-day, being 409 bags. Shipments nothing.

Quotations at the close were:

Corn—Cash, 37½c; Dec., 39c; May, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 3 white, 38c; No. 4 yellow, 35½c.

Oats—Cash, 23½c; Dec., 23½c; May, 25⅛c.

Rye—52c.

Cloverseed—1899 prime, $6.30; Dec., $6.72½; March, $6.82½; No. 2, $5.70@5.82½; rejected, $5.45@5.57½.

At Chicago.

Steady cables and decreased northwest receipts caused a fair demand for wheat early to-day. May opened unchanged to ⅛c higher at 73 to 73⅛c, and advanced to 73⅝c. Local receipts were 121 cars, three of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 460 cars against 633 last week and 462 a year ago. Corn was steady with wheat. Receipts were 237 cars, none of contract grade. May opened unchanged to a shade lower, at 36 to 35⅞@36c, and sold to 36⅛c; December opened a shade down at 36¼ to 36⅛c, and advanced to 36½c. Oats were dull, but steady. May opened unchanged at 23⅝c and sold to 23⅝@23¾c. Receipts were 250 cars. Provisions were steady on covering despite a run of hogs, 10,000 head over the estimate. January pork opened unchanged at $12.25 and sold at $6.90, and rallied to $5.95. January ribs to $12.35; January lard opened 2½c lower at $6.92, and rallied to $6.95. January ribs opened unchanged, at $6.32½.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 10 Close.
Cash	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	75½
December	75½	75¾	75½	75¾	75½
May	78½	79	78½	79	78½

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
December	69⅞	70⅜	69⅞	70¼	79⅞
January	70⅜	70⅞@71	70⅜	70⅞	70⅝
May	73	73⅜	73	73½⅝	73
Corn—					
December	36¼	36½	36¼	36½	36⅜
January	35¼	35¼	35⅛	35⅛¼	35¼
May	36	36⅛	35⅞	36@⅛	36
Oats—					
December	21⅞	21⅞	21@1	21⅞	21⅞
January	21⅝	21⅝¾	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝¾
May	23¾	23⅝¾	23⅝	23⅝	23⅞

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
December	76¼⅜	76⅞	76¼	76⅞	73⅞
May	78⅝¾	79¼	78⅝	79¼	78⅝
Corn—					
December	45⅛	45⅛	44½	45	45¼
May	41¾	42	41¾	42	41¾

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
December	70⅛	10⅜	70Q	70⅝	70¼
May	72⅞	73	73⅜	73	72⅞

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
December	71	71¼	71	71@1	71¼
May	73½	73⅞	73½	73¾	73½

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 10 Close.
Wheat—					
December	70⅜	71	70⅞	71	70⅝
May	74¾	75¼	74⅞	75¼	74¾

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Dec. 10 Close.
Pork—					
January	$12.25	$12.35	$12.17	$12.20	$12.25
May	12.15	12.17	12.05	12.07	12.12
Lard—					
January	6.90	6.95	6.82	6.87	6.9?
May	6.95	7.00	6.90	6.92	6.97
Ribs—					
January	6.32	6.32	6.22	6.22	6.32
May	6.40	6.40	6.30	6.30	6.40

MONEY AND STOCKS.

Money on call nominally 4@5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 4¼@5 per cent; sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84½@4.84¾ for demand and at $4.80¾@4.81 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.81½@4.82 and $4.85½@4.86; commercial bills, $4.80@4.80½; silver certificates, 64@65c; bar silver, 64⅜c; Mexican dollars, 50⅜c.

New York, Dec. 11.—The market opened with heavy buying in evidence and general advances. Americans were in demand for the new account in London, and the internationals were lifted here, Southern Pacific leading with a gain of 1¾. Reading 1st preferred was taken in very large blocks at an advance of ¾. The steel stocks were strong under the leadership of Tennessee Coal, which rose 1¾. Stocks which displayed the most strength at the outset made further improvement. Besides these, Sugar, Amalgamated Copper, American Ice, Rubber, Ontario and Western, Erie first preferred and the tractions, all of which were 1 to 2⅛ higher, the latter figure for Erie first preferred. While the general railway list did not keep pace with the specialties, the Atchisons, Burlington and the Pacifics rose later fractions. New Jersey Central was a notable exception, going down 1¼ in face of the heavy demand for other coalers. Steel and Wire was forced down a point, but rallied to the top.

Profit taking affected most stocks in the second hour, the decline amounting to 1⅜ in American Ice and 1¼ in Metropolitan street railway, 1¼ in Tennessee Coal and a point in People's Gas, and Pressed Steel Car preferred, Lacawanna and Federal Steel. Material advances were made by North American, General Electric and Rubber preferred, and American Smelting was run up to 58½, but the movement did not help the other steel works. While the Eries fell away, Ontario and Western continued upward, touching 26⅞. At midday the market was heavy but almost stagnant. Bonds were less active, but stringency for the medium priced issues.

New York Stock Market.

Am. Cotton	30½	.....	.....	31
Am. Tobacco	107	137¾	106½	107½
Am. Steel Wire	85¼	85⅝	85	85⅝
Am. S. W. com	42	42¾	41½	32½
Am. Sugar	125¾	128⅝	125¼	126¾
Atchison	39	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝
Atchison pref.	83½	84⅛	83¼	84
Am. Car and F. Co	21⅛	22	20⅞	21⅞
Bal. and Ohio	80	80½	79⅝	80¼
Brooklyn R. T.	72	72⅞	72	72½
Burlington	135⅞	135½	135⅞	136⅞
Con. Tobacco	34½	36	34½	35½
Col. Fuel	52⅞	52½	51⅞	52
Ches. and Ohio	37½	37⅞	37¼	37⅞
C., C., C. and St. L.	66⅞	67¼	66⅞	67
Fed. Steel	52⅞	52⅞	51⅞	52⅜
F. Steel pref.	77⅛	77⅞	76½	79⅞
Gen. Electric	171	172	171	171⅞
Hocking	39⅞	.....	.....	39½
Hocking pref.	71⅞	.....	.....	72⅞
L. and Nash.	82⅞	83⅜	82¾	83⅜
Leather	13¾	.....	.....	13¾
Leather pref.	75¾	75½	75	75
L. E. and W. com.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36
Manhattan	109⅞	109¾	109	109⅞
Missouri Pacific	59¾	61⅛	59⅝	60¾
Missouri, K. & T.	78¼	38¼	38	39¼
National Tube com.	60½	61¼	60½	61⅛
National Tube pfd.	103¼	103⅞	103@1	103
Northern Pacific	70⅞	72	70½	71⅞
North. Pacific pfd.	82⅞	83⅛	82⅞	83¼
New York Central	142	132½	142	142¾
N. & W. com.	42	42¾	42	42⅞
Penna.	142	142¾	142	142⅞
Pacific Mail	44¾	45⅛	44⅞	44⅞
People's Gas Co.	99	99¼	98	98
Reading 1st pfd	64¾	66⅞	64¾	66⅞
Rock Island	114¾	115	114	115
Rep. S. & I. C.	15⅞	15¼	15¼	15⅞
So. Ry. pfd	67¼	68⅛	67¼	68@1
St. Paul	126⅞	127⅞	126¾	127⅞
Southern Pac.	42⅞	42	42¾	42
Tenn. Coal & Iron	62½	64	62¼	62⅞
Union Pacific	71⅞	72¼	71⅞	72⅛
Union Pac. pfd	81½	81¾	81½	81¾
Wabash pfd	22⅞	22¼	21⅞	22⅛
Western Union	83	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
W. L. E.	27½	28	27½	27⅞

Live Stock.

Detroit, Dec. 11.—The demand for live cattle is good this week; receipts have been heavier of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit Live Stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.25@4.50; handy butchers' cattle, $3.75@4.25; common, $3.00@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $2.50@3.50. Milch cows, steady, at $25@45; calves, lower at $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs, active; prime lambs, $4.75@5.00; mixed, $3.25@4.25; culls, $2.00@2.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $4.75@4.80; yorkers, $4.25@4.75; pigs, $4.75@4.80; roughs, $3.75@4.25; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

East Liberty, Pa., Dec. 11.—(Brinkman, Wood and Beck's Special Report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Market active and higher; mediums, $5.20; heavy, $5.15; pigs and Yorkers, $5.15@5.20. Sheep—Market firm; lambs strong at $4.00@5.75.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 11.—(Elrick Bros. Special Report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 3 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 29 cars; market steady; pigs, $5.25@5.30; Yorkers, $5.15; mediums, and heavies, $5.15@5.20. Sheep—Receipts, 16 cars; market strong at yesterday's prices.

Union Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Dec. 11.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 20 cars; market fairly active and steady; selling mixed mediums, pigs and yorkers, $5.00; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.60; closing about steady.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; market generally steady; good to prime steers, $5.40@6.20; poor to medium, $4.00@5.30; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.30; cows, $2.60@3.90; heifers, $2.85@5.25; canners, $2.00@2.50; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $3.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4.00@4.85; Texas grass steers, $3.20@4.10; Texas bulls $2.50@3.25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 38,000 head; to-morrow, 30,000 head; left over, 2,062 head; market generally 5c lower, closing weak; tops, $5.00; mixed and butchers, $4.60@5.00; good to choice heavy, $4.65@4.95; rough heavy, $4.50@4.60; light, $4.60@4.97½; bulk of sales at $4.80@4.90.

Toledo Produce.

The cold weather is having a stimulating effect on the market and prices remain firm and unchanged. Fresh eggs are still scarce and the stocks of storage eggs have been nearly depleted. On account of high prices the demand is dull. There is a good demand for vegetables, and indications point to an excellent holiday business.

Meats are dull.

Quotations to-day are as follows:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Dealers' buying prices:

Butter — Dairy, 20c; fancy creamery, 25@26c; gathered cream, 23c; 1-lb. prints, 26½c.

Oleomargarine—13c and 15c.

Cheese—12c.

Eggs—Per doz., 23c.

VEGETABLES.

Dealers' selling prices:

Cabbage—Per barrel, $1.25.

Onions—Spanish, per crate, $1.40; yellow Danvers, per bu., 70c

Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 10c.

Beets—Per bu., 40c.

Hubbard Squash—Per doz., $1.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, $3.00; Delaware, $2.25 per barrel.

Parsnips—Per bu., 50c.

Turnips—Per bu., 40c.

Spinach—Per bu., 50c.

Carrots—Per bu., 35c.

Parsley—Per doz., 20c.

Radishes—Per doz., 25c.

Green beans, per bushel crate, $2.25.

Rutabagas—Per bbl., $1.10.

N. Y. Produce.

New York, Dec. 11.—Butter receipts 10,083 packages; steady; creamery, 18@26c; June creamery, 18@23½c; factory, 12@15c. Cheese receipts, 12,483 pkgs; firm; fancy large fall made, 11½c; fall made fancy small, 11¾c. Eggs—Receipts, 6,850 pkgs; firm; western regular packing at mark, 22@27c; western, loss off, 29c. Sugar, raw firm; refined steady. Coffee, barely steady; No. 7 rio, 7⅝c, nominal. Poultry, alive, steady; fowls, 9c; chickens, 8c; dressed, steady, unchanged.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 11.—Following are the prices for unbroken lots in a wholesale way:

Butter—Steady. Extra creameries, 24c per lb; firsts, 20@21c; seconds, 15@17c; dairies, choice, 20@21c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 14c; ladles, 13@13½c; roll butter, 11c; packing stock, 12½@13c.

Cheese—Steady. Full cream twins, 9½@10c; flat singles, 10@10¼c; daisies, 10@10½c; Young Americas, 10¼@10½c; cheddars, 9½@10c; Swiss, 12¾@13c; Limburger, 9¾@10c; brick, 10¼@10½c.

Eggs—Firm. Best northern, loss off, cases returned, 25@26c per doz.; at mark, cases returned, 15@22c; checks, cases included, 10@12c; second, 12@14c; cold storage, 15@20c.

Live Poultry—Steady. Turkeys, 6½c per lb.; thin, 5c. Chickens, hens, 6½c; springs, 7c; roosters, 4c. Ducks, 7½@8c. Geese, $1@6 per dozen.

Dressed Poultry—Firm. Choice turkeys, 8½@9c per lb.; ordinary and thin stock, 5@7½c. Dressed chickens, hens, 7c; mixed, 7@7½c; springs, 7½@8c; roosters, 4½c. Ducks, 7@9c. Geese, 6@7c.

Elgin Butter.

Elgin, Ill., Dec. 11.—Butter—Offerings 140 tubs, on which 26c was bid with no sales. Official market firm at 25c. Sales of the week, 10,345 tubs.

WOOL.

New York, Dec. 11.—Nothing of importance was done in the local market Saturday. The week's business in foreign wools has been swelled by sales not previously reported, some of which were made the week just previous. They were fairly evenly distributed between fine and carpet wools. Australian and South American crossbreds have formed the bulk of the transactions in the former. In the latter, more attention has been shown to combing wools, although filling wools have made up the larger share of the sales.

The price position of the market is not quotably changed, but the major portion of last week's sales were made at bottom prices and many growers and dealers have lowered their limits on certain lots 1@3c a scoured pound. The increased sales of Texas, California, Oregon and fine medium territory wools were due to this fact. Lines of 12 months Texas that have been held for some time on a basis of 53@54c, clean, have been let out at 50@51c.

Twelve months' California, previously held on a basis of 50c, clean, has sold at 48c. Texas twelve months' has sold at 48c and California at 50c, so quotations cannot be altered. The tendency of values has been, and is, in the buyer's favor, but this has not involved any change in bottom market values, and large quantities of wool are still held at extreme prices. The most important fact is that demand has not been stimulated.

The demand for Australian and South American crossbreds has been somewhat stimulated by the firmer position of these wools abroad, and the realization that these wools are cheap at prices recently prevailing. Australians grading ¾s and high ¾ blood and costing 32c in the grease or 44c clean and spinning up to 46s, is an example of the bargains available. The major portion of the South Americans recently sold would scour out at about the same price. Sales of about 300,000 pounds of China and 250,000 pounds of Turkish wool have been made in the local market within the last few days at unchanged but firmer prices.

COTTON.

New York, Dec. 11.—The cotton market opened strong with prices 4 to 7 points higher on covering and foreign buying, which had as a basis decidedly better English cables than had been counted upon as a fair response to our sensational slump of yesterday. But generous bull enthusiasm did not kindle here, even though still later cables from less noted substantial rallies. Within the first half hour the opening rise had been wiped out and by 11 o'clock a material net loss was apparent, under heavy selling for both accounts from all quarters. The market was very excited, with the room trade muddled in its views. Receipts at all points were tremendous. Cables from Liverpool received just before the market closed reflected a feverish tone.

Selling orders were sent to our pit from Europe in general; the south offered heavily. Wall street commission houses sold on a scale that led to reports that they were endeavoring to break the market below the 9-cent level, and warehouses liquidated cotton held through yesterday's break in the hope of a reaction to-day. The mills telegraphed the trade condition and prices had not as yet been affected by the drop in future delivery cotton prices. Southern dispatches stated the majority of planters were refusing to sell at a decline.

Fall River, Mass., Dec. 11.—The slump in cotton prices caused by the favorable report from Washington yesterday on the cotton crop outlook was not unlooked for by manufacturers in this city. Most of them refused to purchase cotton except for necessary uses until the bull movement began. So short of cotton had the local manufacturers became that the total estimated stock on hand yesterday hardly exceeded 40,000 bales, an amount which would tide the many corporations over but a short period of time. Cotton and cotton cloth are now more equitable in price, and there is some profit in trading at present prices, the margin between them being favorable to manufacturers of prints. The cloth market is very firm.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, Dec. 11.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1900 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.50@ 3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@ 3.50
Common lugs	3.50@ 4.50
Medium lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Good lugs	5.00@ 5.50
Common leaf (short)	5.00@ 5.50
Common leaf	5.50@ 6.00
Medium leaf	6.50@ 7.50
Good leaf	7.50@ 8.50
Fine and selections	9.00@10.00

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.00@ 3.50
Trash (sound)	4.00@ 4.50
Common lugs	4.75@ 5.50
Medium lugs	5.50@ 6.50
Good lugs	6.50@ 7.00
Common leaf (short)	5.50@ 6.00
Common leaf	6.00@ 6.50
Medium leaf	7.50@ 8.00
Good leaf	8.00@10.00
Fine and selections	10.00@12.75

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$2.75@ 3.00
Trash (sound)	3.00@ 3.75
Common lugs	3.75@ 4.00
Medium lugs	4.00@ 4.50
Good lugs	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf (short)	4.50@ 5.00
Common leaf	5.25@ 5.75
Medium leaf	5.75@ 6.75
Good leaf	6.50@ 8.00

Unsound or defective in condition, length or color, or mixed packages, from 1c to 2c lower.